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The World's Daily Newspaper

Paris, Monday, March 9, 1998

Euro? Americans Wonder What to Make of It

By John Vinocur

WASHINGTON — Among America's bankers, businessmen, economists and politicians, William Mc-Donough president of the Federal

Reserve Bank of New York, is one of those who sees the coming of the euro, Europe's common currency, as a pos-itive and even remarkable develop-What Mr. McDonough regrets is

that the United States pays only limited attention to the undertaking. "It's sad there's so little interest and such ignorance so far," he says.

As seen from America, the birth of

the euro next year ain't no big deal.

But the fact is that if there is no distinctive, or instinctive, American attitude toward what could be

one of Europe's great achieve-ments, the United States has started looking more at the euro and its implications, although in a subordinate, segmented, and hardly unani-

The Clinton administration approaches Economic and Monetary ion, known as EMU, with a favorable tonality and an official discretion that mask an edge of watchfulness. At the same time, some of the country's most visible economists

have taken critical and dismissive positions on its chances of success, warning about the new currency's potential for political friction and eco-nomic misery. Business, big

and small, looks at it as a positive occasion for rationalizing exchange-rate accounting and trade opportunities. But public opinion, in the widest sense, thinks of the euro not at

all; officials of the European Union say they do not know of a single poll asking Americans if they have a point of view on the subject.

In a country where confrontation with Iraq, Asian financial disintegra-tion, a swirl of scandal at the White

House, and the movement of the Dow Jones average are the hour-to-hour realities of public life, the euro is considerably less than a pulsating consideration even at the Department of the Treasury. The thin strand of continuity that now characterizes the attitude of the greater American economic community toward it lies in the expectation, hardened only in the last six to eight months, that its first phase will come to life on schedule on Jan. 1

"You hear questions that have the premise we're concerned about European Monetary Union," said Daniel

See EURO, Page 11

State Layoffs in 1998 to Hit 3.5 Million, Beijing Says

Half of Public Workers Said to Be Unneeded

BELIING - Looming layoffs of government workers across the country are likely to swell the ranks of China's unemployed by 3.5 million this year, Labor Minister Li Boyong said Sunday as he announced an expanded unemployment fund to tide over the jobless.

Mr. Li admitted to worker demonstrations over layoffs. He and Chen Qingtai, deputy minister of the State Economic and Trade Commission, gave new clues about Beijing's reform plan with the frankest official assessment yet of expected job cuts in the state sector. Mr. Li predicted that the layoffs

would add 3.5 million jobless to the 11.5 million unemployed this year and indicated that China could sustain a jobless rate of 5 to 6 percent — about double the official 3.1 percent.

Mr. Chen went further, conceding that as many as half of the tens of millions of employees at state-owned enterprises would be laid off.

China's job market is going through major restructuring as the central govemment seeks to streamline the economy and ward off the effects of the Asian financial crisis. About 75 million people are employed in the bloated and

inefficient government sector.

Of the 11.5 million laid-off workers at the end of 1997, 7.87 million were

from the state sector, Mr. Li said. Mr. Chen said, "The state-owned sector covers too large a scope, from shoe mending to satellites, and this cannot continue.

Unemployment is one of the stickiest problems being discussed at this year's session of the National People's Con-



Police in Beijing detaining two people who were trying to get into the heavily guarded Great Hall of the People on Sunday to protest to Parliament over losing their jobs at a state-run oil company in Hebei Province.

gress, China's Parliament, which sened Thursday.

Mr. Li said, "Because of wage problems and because of disputes between workers and enterprise leaders, some workers have launched complaints and in such cases, as strikes or quarrels, all these incidents have been appropriately dealt with."

"It is a very difficult task to expand job opportunities, and so we are also preparing an unemployment insurance

plan," he added. Mr. Chen reiterated the on unemployment registration, up 0.1 need to trim the state-sector labor force, but said that it should be a gradual

Within these enterprises, if a third of the work force were cut, these en-terprises could still operate normally," he said. "If half of the workers were reduced, some enterprises could operate

China's official urban jobless rate was 3.1 percent at the end of 1997 based

percent from 1996, but that would rise to 4.2 to 4.3 percent if other counting methods were applied, Mr. Li said.

"I personally believe the unemployment rate arrived at by the sampling method does not reflect the real situation because it also includes people who have no intention of finding work," he told reporters. "The official

See CHINA, Page 15

Exhorts Allies to **Stop Serb Violence** By Joseph Fitchett

Albright, in Europe,

PARIS — Secretary of State Madeleine Albright urged leading Euro-pean governments Sunday to join the United States in urgent steps to halt the Serbian crackdown in Kosovo before a

new civil war ignited in the Balkans.

Blaming Yugoslavia and President
Slobodan Milosevic for the crisis, Mrs.
Albright said, "We have to show him he is losing more than he is gaining by continuing his present course of ac-tion." She was speaking in Paris during a weekend swing through Europe before an international crisis meeting on the ethnic-Albanian province in London on

In trying to find an effective way to channel rising international concern about Kosovo, Mrs. Albright in her European stopovers refused to rule out any option, including force, that might persuade Mr. Milosevic to accept an international dialogue on the conflict.

Despite her tough language about the need for action, Mrs. Albright avoided reiterating the long-standing U.S. position that Serbian repression in Kosovo could trigger U.S. military action.

In a reminder of international inaction before the civil war in Bosnia in 1991, she said that "moral condemnation and symbolic gestures of concern alone will get us nowhere" in halting the momentum to-ward war in Kosovo, a Yugoslav province whose population is 10 percent Serbian and 90 percent ethnic Albanian. The Muslim population has historical and political ties to the people of neigh-boring Albania and to Muslim minorities in countries throughout the region, including Greece and Macedonia.

Serbian police actions, described in Belgrade as "an anti-guerrilla sweep, reportedly caused as many as 50 deaths this weekend among Kosovo's Albanians, a development that diplomats feared could be the spark for a longpredicted explosion.

Reflecting the mood of apparent dismay among Western governments, Mrs. Albright spoke about "the necessity to think about how to protect the borders better" in an effort to contain the fight-

She said the Clinton administration, reversing a decision to withdraw an 800-man contingent of U.S. forces stationed in Macedonia under United Nations auspices, wanted to keep them there to help prevent a spillover of vi-

U.S. officials said Sunday they were confident Congress would back the extension, if necessary under new auspices as a North Atlantic Treaty Organization training mission.

Strong verbal support for the overall U.S. call for united action came from European leaders, especially Germany, which has a significant immigrant community of ethnic Albanians from Kosovo. Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, speaking at a news conference with Mrs. Albright on Saturday in Bonn, said that there were "no differences of opinion on further punitive steps which should be and could be taken" to press Bel-

See ALBRIGHT, Page 6

As the Asian economic crisis con-

tinues, it has become painfully obvious

here that traditional values are inter-

fering with Japan's attempt to build the

kind of entrepreneurial spirit that could

lead it out of its seven-year slump. Japan fears that it will fall behind America and

Europe, and perhaps even Asian coun-

tries such as South Korea, unless it can

biggest economy in the world, its compa-nies are vast, bureaucratic conglomer-

ates at a time when entrepreneurial, in-

formation-age companies are dominant.

In short, they are too much like the

Although Japan may have the second-

change the dynamic of its economy.

A Nightmare In the Balkans Comes Back to Haunt the West

Ethnic Albanians protesting Sunday

outside a U.S. agency in Pristina.

By Chris Hedges
New York Timus Service

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia - Of all the tinderboxes in the Balkans, Kosovo may be the nastiest. It is the place where an armed rebellion by the ethnic Albanian majority against their Serbian rulers could easily draw in restive Albanian minorities in neighboring Macedonia and Montenegro. Perhaps it could then draw in Albania itself, then Turkey and Greece.

That would produce the true nightmare: an international conflict that would pit the region's Orthodox Christians against its Muslims on a large scale.

Such nightmares have been part of the world's thinking about the Balkans for a decade now. Indeed, when North

NEWS ANALYSIS

Atlantic Treaty Organization forces were sent to Bosnia three years ago, policymakers felt they were forestalling just such a messy escalation.

Now, it seems, they are going to have to think again about Kosovo, a tiny Serbian province where 90 percent of the people are ethnic Albanians, where armed rebellion is surfacing and where the Serbian government has vowed to keep control no matter what the world thinks of its methods.

It may sound like Kosovo is Bosnia all over again, but that is wrong, both because escalation may be much more difficult to control here and because Kosovo came first.

The scenario of warfare radiating from Serbia was, in fact, first written not about Bosnia but about Kosovo in the late 1980s. It was there that the Serbian dictator, Slobodan Milosevic, set Yugoslavia on the path to disintegration by appealing to the ethnic insecurity of Kosovo's tiny but powerful Serbian minority, which attaches mythic importance to the region as the site of a medieval battle lost to the Turks.

What followed offers a lesson in how intricately fear, distrust and intrigue can act together to defeat the best instincts of people who would prefer to use nonviolent political methods in the Balkans.

Americans and others may have thought they were calming the region by enlisting Mr. Milosevic as a partner in the accords that have pacified Bosnia. But people in Kosovo see it differently: To them, watching Bosnia has only confirmed their worst fears about Serbian force and Western detachment, and this is a big reason their land now seems on

descent into open warfare.
When Yugoslavia was a Communist federation, Kosovo enjoyed the status of an autonomous province within the Serbian Republic. But in 1989, Mr. Milosevic had chosen as his path to power

See KOSOVO, Page 6

IHT Prints in Greece: A Note to Readers **A New African Oil Boom**

Trove in Equatorial Guinea Fuels Foreign Frenzy

By Howard W. French New York Times Service

MALABO, Equatorial Guinea -Like many officials in this tiny West African country, Cristobal Manana Ela of the Mining Ministry here is still having a hard time coming to terms with Equatorial Guinea's fantastic oil windfall.

Last year alone, offshore petroleum production, which was begun here only recently by Mobil Oil Corp., earned this poverty-stricken country an estimated \$100 million, doubling the gross domestic product overnight.

What is more, Mobil's production, currently hovering at about 80,000 barrels a day from a single deep-water field code-named Safiro, is projected to grow steadily. Mobil and other companies are already scrambling for the rights to explote for more deposits on deep-water "blocks" nearby.

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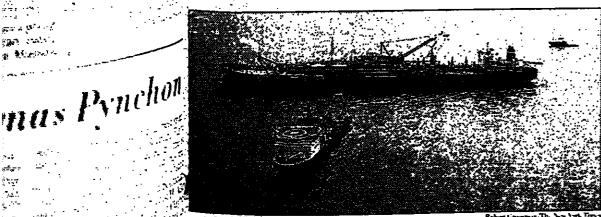
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"Safiro doesn't even represent onetenth of the potential production of Equatorial Guinea," said Mr. Manana, beaming as he surveyed charts of the unexploited blocks that will soon be put up for bidding. "What we are about to see in my country is an economic ex-

plosion. At the end of the Cold War, many in Africa feared an outright abandonment by the developed world. But instead, in one country after another, fierce competition among foreign oil companies is replacing the cutthroat ideological struggles of the past. And the new economic competition in equatorial Africa

is every bit as fraught with intrigue. Over the next 20 years, industry experts say, Western oil companies will invest between \$40 billion and \$60 billion in the Gulf of Guinea alone.

See OIL, Page 15



Mobil Oil ressels in the Gulf of Guinea, where production began last year.

The International Herald Tribune opens its 15th global printing site today with the start of a joint venture in Greece with the Athens-based daily Kathimerini.

The full IHT will be printed on the Kathimerini presses and combined daily with a separate six-page section in English from Kathimerini.

The section will include political and economic news of Greece, opinion and commentary, and local listings of arts, theater, movies and television. Every Saturday, special

WASHINGTON (AP) - James

McDougal, the Arkansas business-

man who was President Bill Clin-

ton's partner in the failed White-

water development, died Sunday in

sentenced last year to three years in

prison for fraud and conspiracy, died in a medical prison in Fort Worth, Texas. He had suffered

Mr. Clinton said he was

Page 9.

Page 21.

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Page 7.

Pages 20-22.

"saddened to learn about Jim Mc-

from a variety of ailments.

Dongai's death today.'

Books

Opinion

Sports.

Crossword...

The intermarket

Mr. McDougal, 58, who was

a Texas prison.



weekend features will be added It is the second such joint venture for the IHT. A combined publication was begun last September with the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz.

Wanted: Entrepreneurs to Lead **Clinton Partner** Dies in Prison

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO - A Japanese executive

In a low voice, he said with a touch of embarrassment: "If this happens, we will have an image as an innovator." Horrors!

openly seen as doing so may explain why the Japanese have not quite embraced a concept that has built America and con-

for it. They have a few expressions, like kigyo ka, or "one who starts a business." but somehow the terms do not quite have the same ringing spirit in a nation not known for a go-it-alone attitude.

So the Japanese have just imported

Japan Out of a 7-Year Slump

not be used.

This desire to innovate while not being

tributed to its vitality: entrepreneurship.

They do not even have a good word

about its spirit

was describing his company's efforts to spin off a smaller unit when he suddenly leaned forward and asked that his name

the word an-torepurenah whole, along with initiating rounds of discussions

sprawling Mitsui group of companies and not enough like Microsoft. Government officials and business

See JAPAN, Page 15

Big Corporate Brother: It Knows More About You Than You Think

CONWAY, Arkansas - Most Americans have probably never heard of Acxiom Corp., a giant information service tucked near the rolling Ozark foothills. But chances are that Acxiom knows quite a lot about them. Twenty-four hours a day. Acxiom electronically gathers and sorts information about 196 million Americans. Credit card transactions and magazine subscriptions. Telephone numbers and real estate records. Car registrations and fishing licenses. Consumer surveys and demographic details.

What Acxiom does is perfectly legal — assembling an array of facts from scattered sources. But the phenomenon known as "data warehousing" or "datamining" represents yet another example of how

In a flash, data warehouses can assemble electronic dossiers that give marketers, insurers and in some cases law enforcement a stunningly clear look into an American's needs, lifestyle and spending habits. And without aggressive action to preempt the companies, individuals have

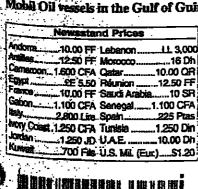
increasingly open society Access to minute details about prospective customers was once just

a marketer's dream. Now, privacy advocates say the fulfillment of that dream represents an unprecedented intrusion into individual lives. 'The whole thing is scary,' said Jim Sentle, former supervisor of

and political questions about an individual's right to privacy in an

the FBI's National Computer Crimes Squad and now a security consultant. "It's not the government you need to worry about. It's private industry."

See DATA, Page 6



By Robert O'Harrow Jr.

traditional American notions of personal privacy have become obsolete, outstripped by technology's ability to peer into personal lives.

no control over facts that are gathered and disseminated about them. The explosion of data warehousing has sharpened the ethical, legal

Ethnic Chinese Try to Keep Out of Harm's Way

By Thomas Fuller

AKARTA - Amid the puddles and crumbling walls of Jakarta's morning market is the city's Chinatown, a labyrinth of shops, warehouses and narrow alleys navigated by stooped old

It is easy to pass through Jakarta's Chinatown without ever knowing you were there. There are no neon signs emblazoned with bold Chinese characters and no cafeteria-style noodle shops, the hallmark of Chinatowns around the world. Even Buddhist temples, hidden behind iron gates, emit only a subtle hint of their existence: a waft of incense filtering into the street.

The Chinatown in Jakarta is like none other in the world. Since it is stripped of cultural trappings. Chinese faces provide the clearest sign that you have arrived. Chinese books, newspapers — except for an official one — and Chinese-character signs were banned in Indonesia in 1966.

Far from being a government clamp-down, the idea was proposed by the coun-try's Chinese leaders. The move was made to encourage the integration of the Chinese community into mainstream Indonesian society, said Jusuf Wanandi, a leader in Indonesia's Chinese community and chairman of the country's largest research organization.

"We proposed that these integration measures be taken." he said. "No more Chinese schools and clubs.

Local government officials say that despite recent riots and looting of Chinese-owned shops in other parts of the country, they have not had any ethnic problems in the capital during the economic crisis. "We understand each other here," said Salam

Widjaja, a former trader who is a district chairman in Chinatown. We have none of those worries.

But privately, several Chinese said they were afraid that, because the ethnic Chinese in Indonesia have a big share of the country's wealth, they will be turned into scapegoals if the crisis worsens.

Many Chinese have already made preparations to flee if tensions esculate. Pauls Vilips, an Australian businessman who helps arrange for ethnic Chinese to emigrate to Australia, said he advertised his services a few weeks ago in an Indonesian vernacular daily. "I had 200 responses a week," he said.

Leaders of the local Chinese community, meanwhile, are looking for ways to speed the participation of indigenous Indonesians into their business community so that future economic success is shared across ethnic lines. 'So far we haven't succeeded. Mr. Wanandi said.

Mr. Salam said that 100 percent of the 1,000 shops in his district are owned by ethnic Chinese. His street-level office is in the heart of the gar-

and facilities. On take-off, touch down

playing golf in the sun!

At the Abu Dhabi Airport.

It simply bubbles with excitement.



A Buddhist temple in Chinatown collected these bags of rice and other staples from local merchants, which it is distributing to people going hungry because of the economic crisis.

ment district. Two doors down is a shop that sells only zippers. Further down the street, merchants sell

hangers, sewing machines, towels and T-shirts.
These days, almost all complain that their businesses are hurting. A merchant who sells plastic lashing for packing crates says he has never had such a bad year in his 20 years in business. Sales are down at least 50 percent, said the merchant, who gave his name as Kasim. The price of imported plastic has shot up 120 percent.

"We're just trying to survive." Mr. Kasim said.

orse off are the thousands of porters and stock boys, almost all of them indigenous Indonesians, who work in the neighborhood and are paid on a day-to-day basis.

Before the crisis began last autumn, porters were paid an average of 7,000 to 10,000 rupiah a day. according to a local government official. At today's devalued exchange rate, that's about \$1. But in recent months workers' pay has dropped to as low as 3,000 rupiah, or 30 cents, a day. In Jakarta, that will buy two plates of rice at a low-end food stall.

Analysts say these salary cuts and the record level of inflation in Indonesia are a recipe for resentment or violence — especially when people see a shiny

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Mercedes, BMW or Toyota parked in the garages of

many Chinese shops.

Perhaps with this in mind, the Chinese have responded to the crisis with philanthropy. Last month, Mr. Salam organized a food drive for the families of porters in the neighborhood. He went door-to-door with other district officials to collect rice, cooking oil, instant noodle packages and other essentials. The food, worth a total of \$1,000, was handed out Feb. 28. A collection is under way for the next installment, to be distributed in mid-March.

A nearby Buddhist temple is also mobilizing to feed those pinched by the crisis. Several weeks ago, it enlisted the military to help hand out 25 tons of rice and 5,000 liters (1,300 gallons) of cooking oil. The temple plans to continue the program, gathering donations from neighborhood merchants.

Though many of the merchants have owned their shops in Chinatown for decades, few live there. Their cars, in fact, are one of the few signs of affluence in an area filled with potholed alleys.

Mr. Kasim lives in West Jakarta, and a son is studying in Australia. But there are no indications of that in his shop. Piles of clamps and rolls of plastic lashing are stacked waist high on a concrete floor. Outside, no sign indicates the name of his shop. Mr. Kasim says his customers know where to find him.

IMF's Speedy Response Mears Afi To Asia Irritates Africa

By Howard W. French New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — There was a slightly forced quality to the smiles of officials from the International Monetary Fund and the Ivory Coast government when they met here in February to sign a major pact on restructuring this country's ailing economy.

Ivory Coast had just been granted \$2 billion in new loans. But to get there, the government had negotiated for nine months, finally agreeing to a stinging series of measures that gave the uncomfortable impression that economic policy would henceforth be made at the

fund's headquarters in Washington.

Under the new "structural adjustment program," Ivory Coast must quickly complete a sell-off of stateowned companies under which everything from water and electricity to telephone service has already been auctioned to foreign investors. The government must also freeze hiring and institute strict guidelines for promotion

And in perhaps the most politically painfully measure, in a country that is the world's largest cocoa producer and seventh-largest exporter of coffee, the agreement stipulates that the government must get out of commodity marketing altogether, removing the hand of politicians from the most lucrative game in the land.

Across Asia, similarly sweeping steps have been imposed by the International Monetary Fund and its affiliate, the World Bank, in recent weeks, provoking demonstrations against these institutions in South Korea and Thailand, and riots against austerity measures in Indonesia

But seen from Africa, where many countries like Ivory Coast have been following "adjustment" programs for two decades, the rush to help Asia's distressed economies with quick loan packages worth tens of billions of dollars looks more like a genuine rescue effort than what appears to many here to be a stingy and never-ending program of

life-support for Africa.

The Ivory Coast finance minister, Niamien Ngoran, said, "We have observed the speedy reaction to Asia, and seen the huge sums of money they have been able to come up with almost instantaneously, often bending the rules pretty freely.

'When it comes to us, our negotiations can drag on for months while they split hairs and act very finicky," he added. "One can easily get the impression of a double standard."

World Bank and IMF officials say the size and speed of their response to the crisis in Asian countries is justified by the importance of their economies to the global financial system. They also say that had more African countries embraced economic liberalization years ago when the first structural adjustment programs in Africa were begun, rather than resisting change, this continent would not find itself as marginalized as it is today.

Africa has got to find a way to get more capital to flow here," said Shigeo Katsu, the World Bank's representative in Ivory Coast. "Right now this continent represents a very small portion of world investment. If we had seen changes this sweeping 10 years ago, maybe that would be different now."

But critics of the World Bank and IMF say that even those African countries that have been praised in the past as star "pupils" of the international institutions' reform programs have proved poor performers over time, calling into question the validity of the institutions' approach to the continent.

Zimbabwe and Ghana, for example, widely cited in the 1980s and early 1990s as World Bank "success stories," are both in financial distress. today. In Zimbabwe, gross domestic product is lower now than when its structural adjustment program began.

Kevin Watkins, a senior policy adviser at Oxfam International, the British relief advocacy group, said, "If you go by World Bank projections, sub-Saha-ran Africa will be back to the levels of per capita income that it had in the 1970s

"This is a very poor record, and whether you argue that the problem is with implementation or approach, the fact is that the World Bank's policies in 20 TOTAL 2

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Africa have not worked."

In the past, critics of World Bank and IMF programs have said that their reliance on austerity measures like higher interest rates has proved devastating to African countries where governments, however inefficient, typically account for the bulk of economic activity.

Slashing government budgets in this context has often meant not just higher unemployment but also fewer child vac-

cination programs or schools.

Where international financial institutions could arguably make the biggest impact in Africa is also where they have. in contrast to their swift reaction to Asia's crisis, moved slowly: writing off Africa's huge debt.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airport Workers' Strike diversion of about 106 flights to and Disrupts Dublin Flights

DUBLIN (AP) — Dublin Airport re-opened Sunday but dozens of flights were canceled after airport workers again

refused to cross picket lines set up by a handful of striking baggage handlers.

The shutdown began Saturday when workers for other artilines joined a strike by 39 baggage handlers from Ryanair, a low-cost Irish-owned airline.

Aer Rianta, the Irish Airports Authority, said Sunday that some of the 17 airlines using the airport were again operating flights. But the national carrier, Aer Lingus, said it had canceled all 80 flights on Sunday, affecting about 8,000 passengers, after its baggage handlers refused to work.

Baggage handlers for Ryanair have been striking or going slow periodically for seven weeks in a dispute over pay and working conditions.

Fog in Hong Kong **Disturbs Air Travel**

HONG KONG (Reuters) - Heavy fog led to the delay, cancellation or the government said.

A government spokeswoman said that there were no plans to close Kai Tak Airport, however.

fog was likely to thicken further as night

The Hong Kong Observatory said the

Indian Airlines, the state-run car-rier, deployed all-woman crews on two international flights Standay to mark International Women's Day, the Press Trust of India said. (Reuters)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Australia, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Gibraltar, Nepal, Russia, Ukraune. WEDNESDAY: Lesotho, Lithuania

THURSDAY: Burma, Israel, Liberta, Maur-

FRIDAY: Bahrain, India, Israel.

SATURDAY: Andorra. Sources: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg.

Regional Airlines of Morocco plans. from Hong Kong on Sunday, leaving to start flights soon to the southern 4,000 travelers stranded at the airport, Spanish city of Malaga and to Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, an airline official said. (Reuters).

> A strike by Algerian customs agents has paralyzed the country's seaports and airports, union and other officials said Sunday. The agents, who are paramilitaries controlled by the Finance Ministry, are protesting efforts by the police to disarm them.

The German carrier Lufthansa and All Nippon Airways of Japan are to formally announce a code-sharing agreement, a Lufthansa spokesman said-Sunday. The bilateral accord will allow each airline to market in its own name flights operated by the other. (AFP)

Russia is considering plans to overhaul civil aviation and cut the number of airlines by two-thirds, the Interfax press agency reported on Sunday. Under a draft plan, the number of airlines will be reduced through mergers, which will allow the new carriers to improve their fleets through the leasing of new aircraft with government backing.

WEATHER

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North America

Europe

Mid in London Tuesday, Beying and Seoul will be the Midwest to the Northeast Tuesday Ihrough The Wednesday then windy Wodnesday with ineffective and cooler with some sunshine and temperatures white Thursday. A storm generally 6 to 12 degrees below normal. Mostly will bring soaking rain to suntry, dry and comfortably southern tally. Greece and the Southeast will be midd in central Europe, but Wednesday, but Holkaldo will be dry and chilly. Sunnyin Stanothal.

One of the few predictable elements of travel. The Teading Hotels of the World

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MANY HAPPY RETURNS

Africa

1 APY CON JA

ritates Africa 30 Years After My Lai, Hard Truths and Heroism Mr. Thompson spotted st children cowering in a bur helicopter down between the vancing American soldiers whose a lieutenant whose

received medals for heroism under enemy fire at a hamlet in Vietnam called My Lai.

Over the weekend, the U.S. Army corrected an oversight - for there was no enemy that March morning in My Lai.

During a ceremony at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on Saturday, the two comrades were awarded the army's highest medal for bravery not involving conflict with an

The medals were accompanied by brutally frank citations that talked about what really happened at My Lai on March 16, 1968 about "the unlawful massacre of noncombatants by American forces," and about fleeing Vietnamese civilians and pursuing American ground troops" who were bent on ··murder.

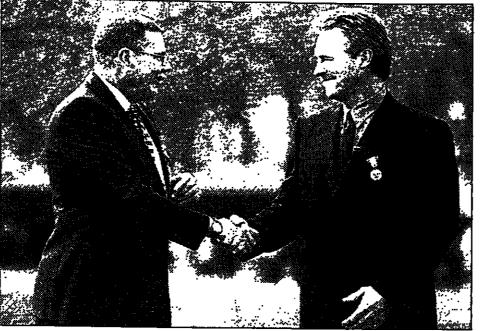
Several hundred civilians - mostly women, children, old men — were killed by Lieutenant William Calley Jr. and his troops. Eventually the atrocity was exposed. Lieutenant Calley was convicted of murder, and the army began a self-examination to determine how American soldiers could go so

The story that the army never formally acknowledged until Saturday is how Mr. Thompson, Mr. Colburn and a third man, Glenn Andreotta, stopped the My Lai massacre before more people died. .

"We will finally recognize these men for their heroic actions," said Major General Michael Ackerman, who pinned the Soldier's Medal on the lapels of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Colburn, who are both in their 50s.

Mr. Andreotta was killed in action about three weeks after the massacre. His family perience that at first they could not make sense will receive his posthumous medal later.

General Ackerman called My Lai "one of history," but the three medal winners rejected — but they were not soldiers.



Hugh Thompson Jr., left, and Lawrence Colburn after being decorated.

the example set by their fellow soldiers and "set the standard for all soldiers to follow." On that morning in Quang Ngai Province, Mr. Thompson was a 24-year-old pilot of a combat helicopter. Mr. Colburn was his gun-

ner, Mr. Andreona his crew chief. Their mission was to draw enemy fire in support of troops maneuvering on the ground. The chopper skimmed the treetops to My Lai, and the crew came upon a scene whose horrific dimensions were so beyond their ex-

There was shooting — but there was no the most shameful chapters in the army's enemy. There were piles of bodies in a ditch

The helicopter swung away, trying to smoke out Viet Cong, finding none, and kept circling back to the village. Every time we made a pass through the

area, there were more bodies." Mr. Thompson said, although they did not see most of the "I saw one incident where an American

just walked up and blew this woman away," Mr. Thompson said. Most of the bodies were piled in a ditch. Mr.

Andreotta was looking that way and Mr. Thompson remembers him crying: "My God, they're firing into the ditch.'

That is when the three soldiers in the helicopter understood what was happening.

Mr. Thompson spotted some women and children cowering in a bunker. He put the helicopter down between them and some advancing American soldiers. He got out and talked to a lieutenant whose name he does not

'Can you get [the civilians] out?" Mr. Thompson recalls saying.
"With a hand grenade," said the lieu-

'I said, 'Hold your people here, I think we

can do better than that.' Mr. Thompson called in another helicopter to evacuate the 10 civilians. It took two trips. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Colburn and Mr. Andreotta provided cover, in case their fellow

Americans started shooting. Then Mr. Thompson and his crew lifted off and set down again near the ditch with the bodies, looking for survivors. Mr. Andreotta waded among the bodies and came up with a little boy, wounded but still alive. The crew ferried him to a nearby hospital, and he sur-

Mr. Thompson reported what they saw to his commanding officer, who called off all action in the sector, effectively ending the killing, General Ackerman said.

The full story of My Lai did not come out for more than a year. Army officers initially tried to cover it up. Journalists have interviewed Mr. Thompson and told his story over the years, but in army records, he was still recognized for saving the civilians from the

In the late 1980s, David Egan, an architecture professor at Clemson University in South Carolina saw a documentary about My Lai that described the helicopter crew's true actions. He started a letter-writing campaign to federal officials, but the campaign made little headway for a long time.

Today, the army takes the lessons of My Lai seriously. Every soldier who becomes an officer now must study My Lai and watch a videotape that includes commentary from Mr. Thompson.

POLITICAL NOTES

Standoff Over a Gay Nominee

SAN FRANCISCO - When the State Department announced last year that James Hormel, who is gay, had been nominated to be an ambassador, there was jubilation here, and not just among the city's homosexuals.

George Shultz, who returned to San Francisco after serving as President Ronald Reagan's secretary of state, said Mr. Hormel would be a "wonderful representative of

our country" to Luxembourg.

But the nomination of the 65-year-old civic leader and heir to the Hormel meat-processing fortune appears hopelessly stalled in the Senate, where a group of conservative

Republicans has placed a hold on his nomination.

President Bill Clinton has praised Mr. Hormel and urged senators to put aside any prejudice. "I have just one question," the president said. "Will he or will he not be a good ambassador?"

Lewinsky Battles Isolation

WASHINGTON — In a two-bedroom apartment, Monica Lewinsky is struggling to adjust to what her friends describe as an increasingly cloistered and sometimes suffocating daily existence.

Ms. Lewinsky, the former White House intern at the center of the independent counsel's investigation of President Bill Clinton, is passing most of her time in her mother's duplex reading books and magazines and watching television. The curtains in the ground-level apartment in the Watergate complex are always drawn. "They are really isolated," said R. Peter Straus, who is engaged to Ms. Lewinsky's mother. "It is very tough."

Quote/Unquote

Nate Coulter, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate from Arkansas, calling for strict limits on the powers of the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, who is investigating the Whitewater land deal and its offshoots: "All these people leading the investigation are from elsewhere, and they've been led to believe that this is some sort of rogue state run by rogue people and that it was O.K. to come in here and treat everybody like criminals." (AP)

Republican Leaders Split: Gingrich Defends Starr, Lott Urges He 'Show His Cards'

By Alison Mitchell New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, staunchly defended Kenneth Starr over the weekend even as the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, said it was time for the Whitewater independent counsel to wrap up his investigation and "show his cards."

The divergence between Mr. Gingrich -- and Mr. Lott illustrated the growing turmoil in the Republican Party over how to Lott said. "I think he needs to wrap it up, grapple with an investigation into Presdent Bill Clinton's relations with a White House intern that has left the president's popularity at unrivaled heights and backfired on Mr. Starr in the

court of public opinion.

In an appearance on the CNN program gation. 'Evans & Novak' broadcast Saturday, he described as "the typical White House operation of attacking anybody that dares question them."

But Mr. Lott also said the time had come for Mr. Starr to finish his investigation.

'I think that he has had enough time, and it's time to show his cards." Mr. show us what he's got, indict, convict people. Or if he doesn't, close it out."

In contrast, Mr. Gingrich, speaking at a breakfast with constituents in his home district, in the Atlanta suburbs, urged

people to be patient with the investi-

"I think it is disgraceful that official Mr. Lott defended Mr. Starr against what representatives of the executive branch are undermining a legitimate, legal investigation of the Department of Justice," he said.

Senator Thad Cochran of Mississippi, another member of the Senate Republican leadership, also urged patience.

"I'm not ready to preach to Judge Starr one way or another," Mr. Cochran said. 'At this point we have to wait and see.' He also said he had long had problems with the independent counsel statute

Republicans have increasingly fractured over how to deal with an inves-

the House for an impeachment inquiry. Social conservatives in the Republican Party and possible presidential candidates have been harshly critical of Mr. Clinton, accusing him of failing to show moral leadership.

Other Republicans have started to criticize Mr. Starr for such tactics as calling Sidney Blumenthal, a White about a possible impeachable offense on House public relations official, before a the part of the president, the prosecutor grand jury because prosecutors suspec- is required to forward the matter to the ted him of orchestrating a campaign to House of Representatives.

discredit Mr. Starr's office.

ident that could end up being referred to jury to counter criticism of him and his encouraged others to lie under oath.

The House Republican leadership has generally been trying to sidestep any comment on Mr. Clinton's troubles.

But eventually Republicans may be required to take a stand. Under the independent counsel law, if Mr. Start finds "substantial and credible" information

Several Republicans said they feared Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of that an impeachment inquiry could back-Pennsylvania, a former district attorney fire on them in an election year unless in Philadelphia, has said he thought Mr. Mr. Starr provided irrefutable evidence

tigation of a popular Democratic pres- Starr "went too far" in using a grand that Mr. Clinton perjured himself and Mr. Lott suggested that Congress

could take action short of impeachment and censure Mr. Clinton. "The House could say, well, it's not

serious enough for impeachment, but this is clearly conduct that's on the margin and we don't approve of it," Mr. Lott said, "and the House Judiciary Committee would report out a censure resolution."

But a senior House Republican official said such discussion was premature, since no one knew what Mr. Starr had found and what action he would take.

"That is way down the line, assuming we even get down the line," the official

AMERICAN TOPICS

Cowboy Church Packs 'Em In

For a bunch of tacitum Midwestern farmers, they appeared to be having an awfully good time -- especially considering that they were in charch.

It was Sunday night at the First Christian Church on Market Street in Farmer City, Illinois, a town of 2,000. And Sunday night, everyone in the area knows, means Cowboy Church.

Formalities are few. Cowboy hats, boots and jeans are standard wear. There are mandolins, banjos and the occasional harmonica. Les Britton, 88, generally plays the fiddle. And there is, reports The Boston Globe, a certain conservancy of the spoken word. In other words, not much preaching. Pastor Bud McMasters cooked up

boost attendance, then sometimes as small as 10 on some Sundays. Now the pews are filled with up to 200 people, some from as far away as Chicago, 160 miles distant.
Joe Walsh, 57, operator of the local

grain elevator, said he had given up going to church years ago.
"There are all kinds of people who have been away 20 to 40 years who

have come back because of the Cowboy Church," he said.

Mr. McMasters — call him Pastor Bud - acknowledges that perhaps not everyone is coming for the "right

reasons," but getting them through the door gives him a chance to reach "A lot of people have come to me and said they had given up, that they

were mad at the church, and that Cowboy Church brought them back." he said. "It has changed a lot of people."

Short Takes

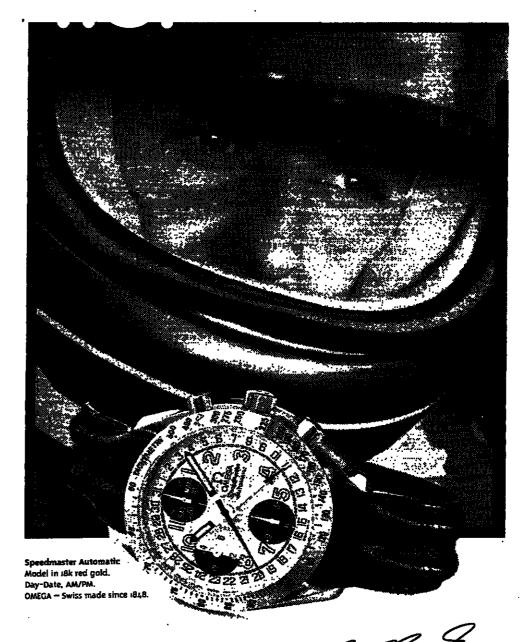
After the flooding has abated and Californians have ceased worrying about their cliff-side homes; El Niño will leave a more lasting heritage, scientists say: termites. The unusually warm and wet winter has provided the little timber eaters exactly the environment they love. "In Arizona, California and Florida, we have never seen termite activity like this so early," said Scott Nolen, president of an exterminating company. "Usually, it's too cold for them to swarm." States that are usually only margin-ally affected, like South Dakota, are sure to see increased termite damage, the experts say, and places like Georgia or the Carolinas, where the bugs usually die in the winter, may have year-round termites. The outlook appears grim, considering that the winged insects already are estimated to do more damage than fires, floods and tornadoes combined.

Attacks on government and private computer systems have risen dramatically, according to a new survey, with more than 60 percent of businesses, universities and government offices reporting security breaches during 1997 - up 22 percent from the year before. The survey by the Computer Security Institute, conducted in cooperation with the FBL found that disgruntled employees were the most likely source of computer attacks.

Motorists in West Virginia who run down animals can now legally take them home for dinner. A new law allows drivers to take home any wildlife, except protected birds, spotted fawn or bear cubs. Backers of the bill, which has drawn laughter and scorn from some neighboring states, say that if people eat their roadkill, the state will save money now spent on removing dead animals. Those carting home carcasses are required to notify police or conservation officers within 12 hours.

Brian Knowlton

Michael Schumacher's Choice



Away From Politics

The Supreme Court's ruling last that that the fideral discrimination law sovers sexual harassment between bernia for the start ple of the same sex was only the start Before the current term ends in early summer, the justices will decide three nore sexual harassment cases — a very high number for a term that will produce tange of the court's jurisdiction. (NYT)

it's slipped from 1992 to 1994 to 1995 to 1996 to 1997 to 1998, and now it tax cut and projecting nunareds of mulone is willing to guess when orbital construction will begin and end. (AP) the next five years.

tax cut and projecting nunareds of mulvoted by the union of Hollywood filmmakers, not received an Oscar. (AP)

· Criticism of Julian Bond, elected board chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People two weeks ago, for his renoma wide ranging examination of sexual ination of a convicted embezzler to a of tornadoes in central Florida. (NYT) arassinent law under way at the court crucial position in the organization suggests that the troubled civil rights group is still struggling with infighting. (N) T)

HIGH TENSION - The Flying Wallendas performing the "Great Pyramid" act without a net. It was the first time the tightrope-walking family had attempted the stunt since 1977, and the first in Defroit

since 1962, when two troupe members were killed in the same arena.

 A Connecticut state lottery account-Only about 90 decisions across the entire and who gunned down four people at the thorities, forcing the evacuation of hunheadquarters before killing himself complained to newspapers months before that lottery players were being cheated. (AP)

tooks like NASA's space station will be • Washington has made such a dra-delayed. delayed again. Not only that, it will cost matic financial turnaround that District favorite for the Academy Awards. Only more than a considering a four times since 1949 has the winner in more than promised — at least \$3.6 of Columbia officials are considering a billion with the promised in the state of the columbia officials are considering a billion with the columbia of the billion more, a 21 percent increase. Now tax cut and projecting hundreds of mil-

• Shortages of construction workers, particularly roofers, could slow the rebuilding and repair of the 1,600 homes and apartments in in February by a series

• An armed 61-year-old veteran crashed his car through a gate at a Veterans' Administration office in Waco, Texas, and began a standoff with audreds of residents.

• James Cameron won the Directors Guild of America award for best director for "Titanic," making the film a heavy

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Indians Are Wondering If Anyone Can Govern

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI - As India's election results flowed in last week, a television advertisement captured a widespread apprehension that this huge, impover-ished nation may be headed for another period of revolving-door governments that lack the political clout to tackle the country's problems.

"The Vajpayee government," a voice intoned, "lasted for 13 days, The Deve Gowda government lasted for almost 11 months. The Gujral government lasted for a little over 10 months.

Having listed the three governments India has had since the last election in 1996, the voice, brightening, added: "Jointly, none of them lasted as long as Amazer - Amazer, the long-playing radial from Apollo tires."

Finding something to chuckle at in politics has become harder for many Indians as four successive elections have failed to produce a majority for any

In the new Parliament there will be at least 38 parties, none with anything close to a majority. The largest, the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party, will have 177 seats, 95 short of the 272 seats needed for a majority in the Parliament. which has 543 elected members.

The frustration found loud expression as results of the latest election became known, with many Indians saying they wondered when, if ever, the country

would have a strong government again.
"It is a crying shame that 50 years after independence, 350 million of our people live in poverty," said Deepak Nayyar, an economics professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University in New

By Edmund L. Andrews

Ven Bark Tomer Service

dialysis center in Guangzhou. China,

had probably made it an unintentional

executed prisoners to wealthy foreign-

Fresenius Medical Care AG, based in

cision, announced Thursday, was prisoners.

this suburb of Frankfurt, said its de-

prompted by a report by ABC News last fall.

admitting that Chinese military officials ted from executed Chinese criminals."

accomplice in the selling of organs from than two weeks after FBI agents arrested

OBERURSEL, Germany - A Ger-

Delhi. 'That's more than all the people who lived in British India in 1947. Year after year, election after election, polit-

ical parties have promised the moon, and absolutely nothing has happened."

Maneuvering by Bharatiya Janata for enough additional seats to form a government of library and the library and librar ernment is likely to continue until at least Thursday, when the Election Com-mission, which is still awaiting results for nine seats, is expected to make its formal announcement of the outcome.
Then, President Kocheril Raman

Narayanan is expected to ask the Bharatiya Janata parliamentary leader, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, to become prime minister. As expected, the party formally named Mr. Vajpayee its candidate for prime minister Saturday.

But efforts to outflank Bharatiya

Janata by the election's second- and third-place finishers, the Congress (I) Party and the United Front, mean that a last-minute reversal cannot be ruled out.

In the election, Bharatiya Janata sought to offset misgivings about its Hindu nationalist philosophy, with its undercurrent of hostility toward India's 120 million Muslims, by presenting itself as the only party able to bring "stability" to the country, because it was the only one likely to approach a parliamentary majority.

In fact, it managed to win only 17 seats more than in 1996, when it finished as the largest single party in Parliament for the first time.

Still, Baratiya Janata came within striking distance of a majority by making deft decisions in its choice of election allies among regional parties. These parties added 75 seats, bringing the total for the alliance led by Bharatiya Janata to 252 seats. 20 short of a majority, according to the latest count Sunday.

1996, said it had conducted its own

investigation and discovered that foreign

been "receiving kidney organs harves-

The announcement was made less

two Chinese government officials in New York and charged them with trying

to market human organs in the United

States that came from executed political

The issue for Fresenius, and perhaps that were removed from prisoners as

also W. R. Grace, stems from a kidney soon as they were executed



Police removing a Congress (I) supporter from a hall in Srinagar where ballots were being counted Sunday. The tally was delayed by clashes.

Bharatiya Janata's closest challenger, the Congress Party, won 140 seats, and added 26 more through alliances with regional parties, according to tallies

Now a second round in the contest for power has opened. In a game of baffling arithmetic complexity, leaders of Bharatiya Janata and Congress, along with the United Front, an alliance of 13 regional and leftist parties that won 95 seats, have been maneuvering among five other parties that won seats.

With almost every hour bringing reports of a new alliance made or an old alliance broken, the odds have shifted back and forth, but most politicians say they believe Bharatiya Janata will emerge

complex in 1994, and Fresenius bought

Firm Admits Link to Organ Sales of Slain Chinese country's enduring problems of poverty, illiteracy and disease. Fresenius, which acquired its stake in dialysis center at a giant military hospital The election results showed that the center from W. R. Grace & Co. in late complex in Guangzhou, a short ride by voters across the country sought to exwater from Hong Kong. National Medical Care, a subsidiary orcise their sense of blighted hope by punishing incumbents. More than half man company has announced that it is abandoning its half-interest in a kidney ment at the center and may well have joint venture with the Chinese hospital the members of Parliament who ran for

the winner. Although its combined seat

total is lower than that of the Congress Party and the United Front, the Congress

Party's efforts to build a majority have

been confounded by dithering.

Among other things, the Congress
Party has divided over who would be-

come prime minister, and parties within

the United Front have wrangled over

whether they should stay with the front,

clusive result as a reflection of their

country's diversity and of the political

flexibility that democracy affords. But

others fear that governments that have

to rely on a galaxy of small parties to sustain them, many of which have little

in common with one another or with the party leading the government, will be

incapable of effective action against the

Some Indians have hailed the incon-

join Bharatiya Janata or remain neutral.

re-election were defeated. The disillusionment showed up. too, the Grace subsidiary 18 months ago.

The dialysis center was not directly in the way voters turned against goveming political parties in their home states. In 10 states accounting for more involved with organ transplants. But the than 400 million people, state governmilitary complex operates a separate hosments that won strong victories in recent pital for organ transplants on the same campus, and ABC News reported that the elections found voters moving against them in landslide proportions. Only four dialysis center served kidney patients while they waited for transplanted organs states, Delhi, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, produced results that favored the state governments.

U.S. Checking North Korean **Clash Reports**

By Kevin Sullivan Washington Post Service

TOKYO — American and South Korean officials started the weekend scrambling to investigate reports of an unusual clash among North Korean troops in the capital, Pyongyang.

Officials say there is too little evidence from the secretive nation to determine what caused the clash or

whether it may have been part of a coup attempt against the North's leader, Kim

Jong II.
Officials in Seoul said the fighting on Thursday, among an undetermined number of troops, could have been part of military training exercises or some other routine event.

But reports that apparently originated with foreign residents of Pyongyang were disturbing enough that Stephen Bosworth, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, was called back to the embassy

late Friday night.

American and South Korean intelligence officials worked through the night to determine what had happened in the North's capital.

"There was something, but whatever it was seems to be over and there are no signs that indicate any change in leadership," an official in Seoul said. "A lot of people put a lot of time into trying to figure out what this was, but everyone's pretty calm now."

Unsubstantiated coup rumors have periodically surfaced for years in North Corea, a closed and isolated nation run for nearly a half-century by Kim Il Sung until his death in 1994, and since then by his son, Kim Jong II.

North Korea has one of the world's largest military forces, and the power of its military leaders is believed to be considerable.

Although most observers say Kim Jong Il has worked hard to stay in control of the military, few would be shocked by a coup attempt originating within the military ranks.

■ Curfew Reported in Capital

South Korean newspapers, quoting diplomats in Beijing, reported Saturday that a night curfew had been slapped on Pyongyang after policemen and "military forces" exchanged gunfire, Reuters reported.

The daily Dong-A Ilbo said the gun-fight occurred after policemen attacked the military. It did not give any details. Dong-A Ilbo and another newspaper,

Joong Ang Ilbo, said a night curfew was immediately slapped on the city and had been in effect ever since.

BRIEFLY

Hong Kong Woos Europe's Investors

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong leader, Tung Chee-hwa, flew to Europe on Sunday to reassure leaders and investors that it was business as usual eight months after the territory reverted to Chinese rule.

During his weeklong rule, Mr.

Tung will meet politicians and

business leaders in Germany and France, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Jacques Chirac.

It is the latest trip taken by the China-appointed leader to promote the territory after Beijing took over from the British last July.

Mr. Tung has been to the United States, Canada, Britain and to Asian countries to assure their communities that Hong Kong is maintaining "business as usual" since the handover. (Reuters)

Power Cut Lowers: Auckland's Crime

AUCKLAND, New Zealand -Even criminals have deserted the darkened streets of downtown Auckland, where two weeks of power blackouts have made elev-ators risky, spoiled food and frustrated residents.

"It's been almost a crime-free zone," Inspector John Mitchell said Saturday. "The normal level of muggings, violence, fights, burglary and robbery have just not happened."

Auckland residents took to prayer Sunday. "We pray for the people in the central business district of Anckland who are afflicted by the power crisis," parishioners chanted at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the edge of the 120-block zone that has been short of electricity since Feb. 20.

Backing for Queen

CANBERRA — Australia's conservative government will ignore the push for Australia to become a republic until a vote due in 1999, a minister said Sunday.

Special Minister of State Nick Minchin also said the Labour opposition and the republican movement faced a tough battle to win the vote to sever 210-year-old ries with Britain, the country's former co-(Reuters) lonial master.

CIAO, III

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compromise by a vote of

"The decision has been made," said the party's leader in Parliament, Josch-

ka Fischer, a moderate who

has for years supported in-

tervention in Bosnia. "You

can't keep on voting till you

come internal battles of the

over Bosnia, the party con-gress also set off a dispute with the Social Democratic

Party and its newly named

candidate for chancellor,

Gerhard Schroeder. Earlier Saturday, the

Greens delegates approved

a motion making a package

of "ecology taxes" a pre-requisite for their support of

any coalition government.

One of the tax measures

would nearly triple the price

of gasoline over 10 years.

In addition to the dispute

275 to 274.

3.76° ≥

MAGDEBURG, Germany - Germany's ecologist Greens acknowledged Sunday that a congress designed to show their readiness for government had been marred by a clash between the party elite and the grass roots over foreign Delegates shocked the

leadership late Saturday by rejecting, by one vote, a motion that would have allowed the traditionally pacifist party to support German troops' taking part in the new NATO-led peacekeeping mission in Bosnia.
With both of Germany's

main parties in Parliament supporting the extension past June of the NATO Sta-bilization Force, the Force, the Greens' support is not critical for German participation in the mission.

But Greens board mem-bers and deputies sought approval of the motion because they believed that opposition to the Bosnia mission could hinder the party's entry into a coalition government after general elections in September.

This congress has damaged our chances," the party co-leader Gunda Roestel said. "You can't win elec-



Joschka Fischer, left, Greens' parliamentary leader, joking with a delegate whose green and red hair symbolized a Greens-Social Democratic coalition.

tions on foreign policy, but you can lose them."

A coalition of the Greens and the center-left Social Democrats would, according to recent opinion polls. win enough votes to defeat Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing alliance.

Mr. Kohl's government jumped on the defeat for the Greens' leadership as the first piece of good news coming their way since the Christian Democratic Union was hammered by the Social Democratic Party on March 1 in a state election in Lower Saxony.

get the result you want. The congress was intended to demonstrate that the party, which has the support of about 10 percent of voters in opinion polls, had over-

The rejection of a new mission for the people of Bosnia shows the Greens for the irresponsible, foreign policy adventurers they really are," Defense Min-ister Volker Ruehe said.

Under a compromise worked out before the congress, the motion would have allowed Greens deputies to back an extension of the NATO force's mandate as "a peace-maintaining measure.

The moderate, pro-business Mr. Schroeder quickly attacked the plan. "Driving a car is not something just In return, there were to be for the privileged," he said no further challenges to the at a state election rally in party's pacifist course. But Magdeburg, "I hope the the congress rejected the

Publisher Apologizes To Patten Over Book

Ex-Hong Kong Governor Threatened Suit

LONDON - After a week of bad publicity over its abrupt decision to cancel a book by Chris Patten, Hong Kong's last British governor, Harper-Collins has taken the highly unusual step of issuing an apology to Mr. Patten and agreed to pay him an unspecified amount of money.

In a statement issued by lawyers for Mr. Patten and for News Corp., Har-perCollins's parent company, the publisher declared that it had "unreservedly apologized for and withdrawn any suggestion that Chris Patten's book, 'East and West,' was rejected for not being up to proper standards or being too 'boring. The company, the statement continued, accepts that "these allegations are untrue and ought never to have

been made. The apology Friday represents an un-usually public embarrassment for Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News Corp., who ordered that the book be canceled because of its highly critical stance toward China, a country in which Mr. Murdoch has considerable business interests and financial ambitions.

Mr. Patten, who had already turned in half of the manuscript, subsequently sold the book to another publisher, Macmillan, for the same amount that HarperCollins had paid - about \$200,000 and threatened to bring a lawsuit for breach of contract.

Friday's settlement, said by publish-

ing executives to have involved a payment to Mr. Patten "in the tens of thousands of pounds," was reached as a way to save News Corp. from the expense and further embarrassment of a

prolonged legal battle.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Murdoch blamed HarperCollins executives for having "screwed it up." Their decision to drop publication left him "in a com-pletely inexcusable position," he said in a interview published in The Times of London. The newspaper, like HarperCollins, part of Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. Mr. Murdoch faulted his subordi-

nates for inventing "nonsense" reasons why they were reversing course on publishing the book when, he said, he had been clear from the outset that he did not want HarperCollins involved.

He said he thought the only damage to the firm was "in a PR sense because our people cocked it up at the end."

For his part, Mr. Patten had accused the publishing magnate of adopting double standards in the affair. He told The Sunday Telegraph of London from his home in France: "I don't see how you can be in favor of free speech in one part of the world and less keen on it in another." He was alluding to the campaign by Murdoch-owned newspapers in Britain against any tightening of the privacy laws there.

Mr. Patten said it had never occurred to him "that Mr. Murdoch's business links with China could be a factor in this."

BRIEFLY

French Panel Head Faces Allegations

PARIS — Former Foreign Min-ister Roland Dumas, the head of France's Constitutional Council, has been ordered to appear before two investigating judges March 18 over a scandal that has rocked some of the country's most powerful interests, the newspaper Le Monde

reported Sunday. Although the document simply said he was going to be "notified of the allegations against him," Le Monde said it implied Mr. Dumas was to be charged.

The charges, it said, would very likely have to do with receiving or helping to obtain fraudulently acquired company property. The allegations stem from the \$2.5 billion sale of six French frigates to Taiwan in 1991, when Mr. Dumas was foreign minister.

Pope Voices Appeal For Women's Rights

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II marked International Women's Day on Sunday with a call to value women for more than their looks, and spoke out for those whose rights were trampled because of their gender.

In his weekly Angelus address to pilgrims in St. Peter's Square, the Pope said women in many parts of the world were still hindered from playing a full part in social, political and economic life.

"How many women have been and still are valued more for their physical appearance than for their personal qualities, their professional competence, the fruits of their intelligence, the richness of their sensibility" and "the very dignity of their being," he said. (Reuters)

Turkish Police Stop **Pro-Kurdish Rally**

ISTANBUL - Police used tear gas to break up a pro-Kurdish demonstration here Sunday, sending dozens of people fleeing in panic. At least 24 police officers and some demonstrators were injured.

The demonstration of about 1,500 people was organized by the leftist Labor Party in central Taksim Square in observance of International Women's Day. (AP)

An Unchastened Chubais Lashes Out at Russia's Financial Goliaths

By David Hoffman

Vashington Post Service

MOSCOW - Two months ago, Anatoli Chubais, architect of Russia's economic reforms and a first deputy prime minister, was on the skids.

He was enmeshed in a controversy He was connected and over a \$90,000 book honorarium and stripped of his post as finance minister, his coterie of aides was fired, and he was under a barrage of attacks in the news media owned by Russia's ruling financial oligarchy.

Last week, Mr. Chubais struck back. In a series of revealing newspaper in-terviews, he offered unrepentant, pungent criticism of the leading bankers and industrialists with whom he has been at odds since last summer. And he warned that unless Russia freed itself from their grip, the country could implode like the Asian economies did last fall.

"We will have to drag ourselves away" from the businessmen "literally by the hair," he told the newspaper Kommersant

Mr. Chubais, 42, chief of Russia's post-Soviet privatization program, who has held top posts during six years of President Boris Yeltsin's leadership, is usually tacitum. But in an extraordinary interview published Saturday in the newspaper Nezavisimaya Gazeta, he attacked the paper and its journalists. The paper agreed in advance to print his remarks in full.

The newspaper is widely perceived as monthpiece for the financier-industrialist Boris Berezovsky, who saved it from bankruptcy and is believed to write under a pseudonym. Mr. Berezovsky, journalists with it.

who argues that the Russian government should heed the major capitalists, has led a campaign against Mr. Chubais since a controversial telephone company privatization sale last summer, in which the group with which Mr. Berezovsky was ssociated lost the deal.

"Lies, all lies," Mr. Chubais said of what is written about him in the paper. "It's a sold-out newspaper, sold-out journalists and sold-out chief editor." Mr. Chubais added that his friends could not hold the paper "without feel-

ing disgust, without feeling dirt and squeamishness.' He ridiculed headlines about him in

recent months, charged that the newspaper had published phony circulation figures and predicted Mr. Berezovsky's business empire would fall, taking the

"It's going to be too bad for you,"
Mr. Chubais said. "It's going to be
shameful for you. You will feel shame to look into the eyes of your colleagues. You will feel shame to take interviews in the future. You will not be treated as human beings.

Mr. Chubais and the other first deputy prime minister, Boris Nemtsov, have championed what they call "people's capitalism" and contrasted it with the rule of the bankers and industrialists who backed Mr. Yeltsin's 1996 re-election campaign. The bankers, who were close to Mr. Chubais then, have demonstrated enormous clout over the last two vears in dividing up former state properries among themselves.

Mr. Chubais admitted in the Kommersant interview that he had been mistaken to allow some of the financiers to

"cut off" their competitors in the most lucrative auctions of state properties, known as the "loans-for-shares" But Mr. Chubais said he had always

believed that "in Russia there will never be any real power for a long time that will be controlled by big business.'

"I have always thought in Russia such a structure will not live for long," he told Nezavisimaya Gazeta.

The newspaper's editor, Vitali Tretyakov, replied to Mr. Chubais in a separate article, saying the published circulation — 47,780 — was true. Mr. Tretyakov did not deny that the paper reflects Mr. Berezovsky's views, but he recalled that it had also published material leaked by Mr. Chubais to hurt the Communists during the 1996 election

<u>—Chernomyrdin: Stabilizer? Or Just Dull?</u>

By Michael R. Gordon New York Times Service

MOSCOW - When Russia's prime minister summed up his accomplishments for the past five years, he was a little weak on what former President George Bush liked to call the vision thing.
"If one considers what

could have been done, and then what we did do over this long time, one can conclude that something was done,' Viktor Chernomyrdin said. This week the steady but

minspiring Chemomyrdin is to meet in Washington with Vice President Al Gore to discuss everything from foreign investment to arms control. But will Mr. Gore be meeting Russia's future president, as many U.S. policy-makers hope, or simply a gray and inelectable political survi-

From Mikhail Gorbachev to Boris Yeltsin, the United States has a history of pin-ning its hopes on Russian leaders even after their authority has begun to wane.

Mr. Chemomyrdin's

power is growing. But Russia's second-most important official looks very different through the prism of Washngton politics than he does in Moscow. The Clinton administration sees Mr. Chemomyrdin as a stabilizing figure to whom Washington can turn to smooth over the rough patches in the U.S. Russian relationship. He may not always deliver the answers Washington

wants, but he is always there wants, but he is always there to take the call.

'He has been a steady Eddie, a senior Clinton administration official said.
'He has not been an outpoken proponent of reform but a lot of reform has moved him and in the authority. forward under his authority. He has learned and grown a

But where Americans see stability, Russian reformers see stagnation. In Moscow, Mr. Chemomyrdin is viewed as a "C-plus" student whose principal talent is his ability to get along with seemingly everyone while avoiding tough decisions.

The Communists like him because he is amenable to compromise, even if it means agreeing to a budget that vasily exceeds any credible Projection of revenue. Mr. Yelisin likes him because he has demonstrated his loyalty

Russia's bankers and energy barons have embraced him as their best hope of retaining their inside connections after Mr. Yeltsin leaves the scene.

"Chernomyrdin has been practically selected by the oligarchy as a successor to Yeltsin," said Andrei Piontkovsky, a Russian political analyst. "They choose him because he is ready to ensure the status quo, the same incestuous relationship between power and money.

minister. Mr. Chernomyrdin had assailed the "romantic" infamation with the free market. But as a pragmatist, he now talks about the need for economic reform.

In a sense, Russia has had a preview of a Chernomyrdin government. Mr. Yeltsin's drinking and

poor health have meant that there have been long periods when Mr. Chernomyrdin has been the dominant figure, and when Mr. Chemomyrdin

Russia's second-most important official has a talent to get along with seemingly everyone while avoiding tough decisions.

If Mr. Chernomyrdin can get has held the reins, Russia has along with Communists as well as energy barons, it is because he has been both. The son of a truck driver, Mr. Chernomyrdin, 59, began working as a compressor operator in central Russia.

Later, he worked for the local Communist Party in the city of Orsk, and became the minister of the Soviet gas industry in 1985. When the ministry was transformed into Gazprom, the huge and semiprivatized natural gas monopoly, Mr. Chemomyrdin became its first chairman.

His big political break carne in 1992 when Yegor Gaidar, the pro-capitalist re-

tended to drift. One of Russia's greatest challenges is to break the grip that the small cluster of financiers and industrialists have on the economy. And few think Mr. Chemomyrdin

is up to it.
If Mr. Chernomyrdin decides to run in the 2000 election, he has some political strengths. For want of an alternative. much of Russia's business elite seem prepared to back him if Mr. Yeltsin does not run. Mr. Chernomyrdin has also

proved himself a resilient bureaucratic infighter. He recently expanded his authority

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Chubais and Boris Nemtsov, the most reform-minded senior officials in the Yeltsin government. They were left with such politically thankless tasks as compelling Russians to pay their taxes and phasing out housing subsidies. What Mr. Chernomyrdin,

however, has still not been able to do is make himself popular with the voters. His poll ratings are so low that the Russian media that support him tend not to report them. He appears to be calculat-

ing that the Kremlin political machine and the financiers' backing will enable him to succeed, much as it helped Mr. Yeltsin reverse his disastrous ratings in the 1996 election. But Mr. Yeltsin had a spirit, lust for combat and even charisma that Mr. Chernomyrdin lacks.

To bolster his image, Mr. Chemomyrdin is starting a new show on the RTR state television channel on which he will respond to questions from the public. But he is such a wooden speaker that it's not clear whether this will help or hurt his prospects.

Chemomyrdin will be

answering citizens' ques-tions live on TV," quipped the newspaper Russky Tele-graf. "Is this the first sign of the upcoming presidential election? Or maybe Yeltsin simply wants to ruin the prime minister's chances?"

"I know it's late, but I'd like some sushi. How far do I have to go?"



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INTERNATIONAL

Ruined Village in Kosovo Is Testimony to Ferocity of Serbian Assault

By Chris Hedges New York Times Service

PREKAZ, Serbia — The hulking remains of burned houses, most with gaping holes in the walls from huge explosions, stood empty and silent Sunday like forlorn sentinels.

Cows ambied slowly across the ruts left by armored personnel carriers, their hooves falling on piles of metal shell casings from beavy machine guns. Somber police carrying assault rifles and wearing bulletproof vests scanned the rolling countryside from the ridge lines and lay behind

Serbian police and special paramilitary units surrounded Prekaz, one of the strongholds of the outlawed Kosovo Liberation Army, on Thursday and began the fiercest fighting in Serbia's southeramost province since a rebellion by ethnic Albanians against Communist forces at the end of World War II. The fighting, which ended Saturday when the last pockets of resistance were driven out of the town or subdued, left at least 26 ethnic Albanians and two policemen dead.

There were indications that the death toll.

however, might be much higher. Community leaders in the area say family members who have been to the morgue in Pristina found at least 38 dead from Prekaz and two neighboring villages. tified. At the edge of the town, 40 kilometers west of

The police did not permit reporters, who vis-

of whom were apparently armed.

village fled in the first hours of the fighting, 'said did not want to be identified. 'They opened up on Adem Meta, a local ethnic Albanian leader in the us with machine guns. They were lobbing morneighboring town of Skenderai.

Prekaz is empty now," he said. "We have no idea what has happened to the rest of the vil-In the hills around the town women and children, along with small bands of armed men.

continued to move through the woods to evade

capture by police units.

able walkie-talkies, who refused to be iden- village.

Pristina, lay two dozen freshly dug graves in a out," he said. "The rest of the town decided to ay and fight."

There were clear indications that the town saw Albanian leaders that the villagers were unarmed. Those who fled the village of about 1,000 said On the floors of houses, where broken terra cotta that the hundreds of police who made the assault roof tiles and charred timbers lay in piles, were assault

We understand that about 30 percent of the weaponry." said a police commando, who also are the people we are trying to track down tars at us. No one expected them to have mortars. These can only have come from Albania."

The town was, until the attack, an example of how brazen the rebels have become in remote parts of the province, which had its autonomous status revoked in 1989 by the Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic. Rebels paraded through the streets armed and in uniform in the middle of the heavy gunfire. They all tell harrowing tales of washed his face in water from a stream."

leave," said a police major, carrying two port- set up on the two dirt roads leading into the

Adem Jashari, one of the top rebel leaders, who "Those who surrendered were allowed to get the Serbs say was killed in the assault, used the village as a base and last month held a lengthy interview here with The New York Times. Mr. Jashari, who ethnic Alabanians insist escaped the ited Sunday for the first time, to inspect the heavy combat, despite claims by many ethnic cordon with a contingent of fighters, was perhaps the most wanted man in Kosovo. Mr. Jashari's wife, two sons and his elderly father all died in the

*There were groups of terrorists who escaped fired indiscriminately, especially at men, many of whom were apparently armed.

"There were groups or remonsts who escaped to the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of to the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of to the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of to the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of to the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had this kind of the hills at night," said the major, "and these the terrorists had the terrorists had

> It was clear from the demolition of family homes, many of which were surrounded by high cement block walls, that the Serbs used massive firepower to quell the resistance. Shell casings inside the wrecked homes lay littered by windows where rebels had fought the police for two

or three days. Those who fled the town said they did so amid

"We gave everyone in the town a chance to afternoon. There were often guerrilla roadblocks sleeping in forests, begging for water from homes and huddling with frightened children in the undergrowth as police units fired up on them with

assault rifles. Marie Kodra, 38, fled Prekaz at dawn on

Thursday, during the initial hours of fighting with her five children.
"The Serbs began to fire morans on our houses." she said. "I grabbed my children and left Prekaz. We could not go into the streets, there were too many police, so we went into the hills As we ran from the house the bullets were fired; around us.

Mrs. Kodra, who husband was killed in the battle with the police, ran into a police patrol and waved a white scarf.

"I shouted I am a woman with children," ske said. "I heard the officer yell: 'Shoot! Kill them!' I pushed my children to the ground and an explosion went off near where we were lying. My 6-year-old son fainted. We saw men in black uniforms and masks go by us in the woods.

They had huge knives. I thought my little boy was dead. He did not regain consciousness until I

Blind Women Are Among 32 Algerian Dead

Agence France-Presse ALGIERS -- At least 32 people, including four blind women, have been killed in Algeria since Friday in attacks blamed on Islamic extremists, according to security forces and press reports Sun-

day.

Security forces said Sunday that seven people had been killed overnight in El Ourit, in the northwest of the country, and that six others, including the four blind women, were slain near Boufarik, about 25 kilometers (15 miles) south of

Elsewhere, the bodies of six shepherds with their throats cut were found by security forces in the farmland south of Algiers, the newspaper La Tribune reported Sunday.

The discovery, near Medea on Saturday, brought to 19 the number of people reported to have been killed in the farming region Friday. Thirteen others were killed in Djelfa and Tissemsilt. Another shepherd was wounded Friday by a bomb explosion in the same region, according to the newspaper Al Khabar. President Liamine Zeroual made a two-day visit to the Medea region last week, during which he announced a 'national reconstruction program'' for the 20 provinces hit by the violence. The visit marked the first time that General Zeroual had publicly paid his respects to victims of the unrest, which began in

The president laid flowers at the site celebrated soprano who gave more than of a bomb blast that killed 11 people and 2,100 performances on the world's lead-oring crowd gave her a 20-minute stand- Mr. Shepard, who died of a heart reiterated the government's determination to "eradicate the terrorism."

On Sunday, Algerian newspapers reported that from 19 to 52 people had been wounded in a grenade attack Saturday in Algiers. Officials had said earlier that 13 people were wounded. There was no claim of responsibility for the attack, but it was blamed on Islamic extremists.

Meanwhile, an army offensive was continuing against armed Islamic groups in the west of the country. News reports said that about 20 Islamic extremists had been killed by security forces in the west and southwest of the country since Fri-



Foreign diplomats walking past destroyed houses in the Kosovo village of Prekaz, a stronghold of the rebels.

Leonie Rysanek, Austrian Soprano, Dies at 71

The Associated Press

ing opera stages, has died, the Austrian Press Agency reported Sunday.

Miss Rysanek died overnight Saturday of an undisclosed disease, the report said, without giving further details.

singing Strauss and Wagner heroines.

Born in Vienna on Nov. 14, 1926, she rose to fame at the age of 24 as Sieglinde in Wagner's "The Valkyrie" at the first

postwar Bayreuth festival. Between 1949 and 1996, she sang on leading stages in Vienna, San Francisco, Paris, Milan, Munich, Berlin, Hamburg and, perhaps most notably, New York. She began a long and brilliant career with the New York Metropolitan Opera

in 1959 as Verdi's Lady Macbeth. When 75, a retired New York Times writer and VIENNA - Leonie Rysanek, 71, a she made her 298th and final appearance former cultural news editor died Friday

At one of her 32 Met performances singing Senta in Wagner's "The Flying the cultural divisions, including drama, ted increasing outrage worldwide. Dutchman," spectators were so trans-fixed that appliause lasted through the began two years as cultural news editor. Foreign diplomats and journalists had been kept at the edge of the Drenica Miss Rysanek was best known for entire intermission until the conductor came out to start Act III. Last November, when she made a

guest appearance at the Tucker Foundation's annual gala at Avery Fisher Hall in New York, she drew the biggest ovation of the night without singing a note. Richard F. Shepard, Ex-Writer And Editor for New York Times

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Richard F. Shepard,

attack, was a cultural news reporter from 28, including two of their policemen

Ronald Johnson, 62, an American poet whose "Ark," a 250-page work in 99 sections, was published in 1996, died

moderator of a weekly conservative illness Saturday in New York.

ALBRIGHT: Action Urged Over Kosovo

Continued from Page 1

grade to a moderate turn on Kosovo. In France, President Jacques Chirac warned Sunday that Europe must "not accept a slide into civil war that would gradually threaten stability throughout the southeast of our continent." But Foreign Minister Hubert Vedrine, with whom Mrs. Albright held talks earlier in the day, declined to discuss any specific actions that might be set in London on Monday by the Contact Group countries trying to coordinate policy on Yugoslavia — Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and the United

Prospects appeared dim, diplomats said Sunday, for a united front to emerge in London in support of new economic sanctions against Belgrade. Russia, which supports Mr. Milosevic's claim that Kosovo is an internal Yngoslav question, has not backed calls for international action beyond urging dialogue. It is sending a deputy minister to London instead of Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov.

■ Operation Is Over, Serbs Say

Serbian police declared their crackdown on ethnic Albanian separatists in Kosovo over Sunday, The Associated Press reported from the Kosovo village

But prospects for lasting stability looked shaky after a four-day sweep that resulted in devastated villages, burned houses, thousands of evacuations and an undetermined number of deaths.

Leaders of the ethnic Albanians claimed a lull in the fighting was planned to deceive the West. They called for mass rallies throughout Kosovo on Monday to protest "Serbian terror."

The Albanians' claims of scores of deaths — the Serbs' announced toll is 1962 until 1969, covering stories in all and unprovoked shooting have promp-

> conflict region throughout the crackdown, which the Serbs said was in response to increasing attacks by the pro-independence Kosovo Liberation

> But the Serbs apparently wanted to declare their action over before the Contact Group meeting in London, where they can count on Russia to try to limit any tough action against them.

> On Sunday, they used buses to shepherd reporters and officials into the region, driving them through dozens of

Today, most students are handed di-

plomas from "the Republic of Kosovo"

and know Serbs only as policemen and

soldiers. The police patrol Pristina in

flak jackets and carry automatic assault rifles. A privileged Serbian minority of

fewer than 100,000, which has a lock on

fled. It was still impossible to ascertain "The operation to liquidate the heart

ghostly, virtually deserted villages whose ethnic Albanian residents had

of Kosovo terrorism has ended," said the Serbian deputy chief of Kosovo. Province, Veljko Odalevic.

In Prekaz, a prime target of the Serbs. about half the village's 50 houses had been destroyed or heavily damaged, and there were gaping holes in facades from heavy weapons, bullet-riddled or charred walls and shattered glass.

Worst-hit was a walled compound of five new houses that belonged to Adem Jasari, who the Serbs say was the guerrillas leader and who was killed last week. The militant group has claimed responsibility for the killings of more than 50 people since it surfaced 19 months ago. Parts of the complex were leveled, left in rubble.

Evidence of heavy shelling was everywhere in the small targeted valley, with concrete utility poles snapped in half and spent high-caliber shells doming roads and fields.

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Offering of Solace For Afghan Women

TEHRAN --- Iran's highest ranking female official told Afghan women that Iranian women were "listening to their suppressed cries" under the rule of the extremist Islamic Taleban government.

Massoumeh Ebtekar, Iranian vice president for environmental affairs, said: "Your unbearable present status is eyed with deep concern by the Muslims all over the world."

The official Iranian press agency IRNA said Sunday that Mrs. Ebtekar made the comments at an assembly of women in Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghanistan, to mark International Women's Day. (Reuters)

Colombians Vote

BOGOTA -- Colombians voted Sunday to choose a new Congress against the backdrop of one of the bloodiest guerrilla offensives in the country's 30-year-old civil conflict. President Ernesto Samper, who voted in Bogota's Bolivar Square shortly after polls opened at 8 A.M.,

urged Colombians to vote despite

threats of violence. Marxist rebels had launched a series of assaults against security forces just before the election, including an attack last week in the southern department of Caqueta in which they claim to have killed 80 counterinsurgency troops and taken 43 others prisoner. (Reuters)

Pope's Aid Sought

LAGOS -- Human rights campaigners are expressing hope that Pope John Paul II will use his visit this month to seek clemency for Nigeria's political prisoners. The issue has gained urgency, they say, with the worsening health of one of country's best-known detainees.

Clement Nwankwo, leader of the Lagos-based Constitutional Rights Project, said: "The safety of the political prisoners needs to be guaranteed, and we hope the Pope will raise these questions" with General Sani Abacha, the Nigerian leader.

Beko Ransome-Kuti, leader of the Campaign for Democracy who was imprisoned in July 1995 after being convicted of involvement in a coup plot, was hospitalized in February, his family said, because he was suffering from an irregular heartbeat and weakness. It is unclear whether he is still in the hospital, the family said.

The Pope is scheduled to arrive in Nigeria on March 21.

Ganges Dam Plan

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Prime Minister Hasina Wazed asked overseas donors Sunday to help Bangladesh build a billion-dollar darn on the Ganges River.

Representatives of international donors including the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Japan attended a seminar here on water resources management.

Government officials said the country planed to build the new dam at Pangsha, 150 kilometers (90

DATA: Firms Know It All About Americans

Continued from Page 1

Acxiom can often determine whether an American owns a dog or a cat, enjoys camping or gourmet cooking, reads the Bible or lots of other books. It can often pinpoint an American's occupation, car and favorite vacations. By analyzing the equivalent of billions of pages of data, it often projects for its customers who should be offered a credit card or who is likely to buy a personal computer. Some say this power is fundamentally

benign and ultimately benefits consumers by allowing quicker loan approvals and fewer annoying direct mail pitches.

The data have always been there, said Donald Hinman, an Acxiom ex-

ecutive. "It's just that now, with the technology, you can access it. Acxiom is a leader among hundreds of companies around the United States that

maintain vast electronic reservoirs. These companies include such retailers as Sears, Roebuck and Co., gift shop chains like Hallmark Cards Inc. and in · surance companies like Allstate. Data warehouses glean much of their information from consumers them-

facts they provide in credit card applications or at the checkout counter are valuable commodities in this new age of information trading. Companies like Acxiom are under

- Yew obligations to divulge their files to consumers, and state and federal lawmakers are only beginning to address some of the privacy questions raised by aggressive data gathering. Although banks and retailers have long kept files on customers, few have

had the technological capability to sort

information from various sources everything from government records to magazine subscriptions — to produce a clearer picture of their patrons. "Technology has been the enabler." said Mr. Hinman, who likens the advances to the invention of the printing

press. "Today it's almost unbounded, our ability to gather, sort and make sense of the vast quantities of information." The number of data warehouses —

years. Only a few - like Metromail Corp. and R.L. Polk & Co. — have grown as large or powerful as Acxiom. "They have gone on an information-collecting binge," said Charles Morgan Jr., chief executive of Acxiom, describ-

ing the datamining explosion. "There's just this insatiable appetite for more information to make better decisions." Privacy anxieties have drawn the attention of legislators and regulators in Washington and across the country. New federal restrictions on the use of credit reports and driving records took effect in the autumn; the Department of

Health and Human Services recently

made recommendations about the use of personal health information. The Clin-

ton administration has pressed compa-

nies using the Internet to disclose more about their information gathering. The number of privacy bills introduced in state legislatures last year topped 8,500, according to an analysis by StateNet, which tracks legislation. But privacy specialists say such scat-

tershot efforts lag far behind the race to build larger, faster data repositories. 'We have witnessed an enormous selves, who often do not realize that the transformation in information collection and use, without any of the concomitant political debate," said Joel Reidenberg, an author and a law professor at Fordham University in New York. "This stuff has

dramatically increased and changed, largely hidden from public view." Credit reporting is a booming business, but officials at the big three U.S. bureaus - Experian Inc., Equifax Inc. and Trans Union Corp. — declined to divulge how many reports they issue, saying such in-

formation could help their competitors. Associated Credit Bureaus Inc., a trade group, says 600 million reports were sold last year, a 25 percent jump since 1991. These reports typically contain a person's name, age, Social Security number, past and current addresses, as well as information on credit and payment histories.

There also has been an uncharted increase in the number of World Wide not what information is collected on Web sites selling reports with personal you," she said. "It's how it's used." data that helps locate individuals, evaluate them for jobs or bolster legal cases U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs, offered large and small, using faster computers, against them. These details frequently a different explanation, saying, "In my the Internet and other networks — ex-ceeds 1,000, a 10-fold increase in five

As of 1999, the Direct Marketing Aswhat's being gathered about them."



Charles Morgan, the head of Acxiom: "There's just this insatiable appetite for more information."

sociation will require members to disclose how they gather and use marketing research data. But such disclosure has its limitations. Acxiom, for example, will discuss how it gathers data but says it is technically impractical to allow individuals to see their files.

The company does not typically provide reports on individuals. Rather, it identifies thousands or millions of people at a time who fit particular profiles: for instance, people of a certain age or weight who read certain magazines, drive certain cars or use certain credit cards could all get personalized promotions from a vacation company.

The company does allow people to opt out of its databases, but fewer than 300 people had done so by the end of last year, according to Jennifer Barrett, group leader in charge of privacy issues. Ms. Barrett said that is because Acxiom does not abuse information. "The real issue is

But Leslie Byrne, former director of the

of brain cancer Wednesday in Topeka, Army.

Eric M. Breindel, 42, former editorial page editor for The New York Post and TV news show, died of an undisclosed

KOSOVO: A Balkan Nightmare Returns

Continued from Page 1

an appeal to Serbian fears of groups like Kosovo's Albanians, and he revoked the region's autonomy. That set off the first

The response within Kosovo defied the worst predictions, however. Most of the rest of Yugoslavia dissolved in bloodshed in the next three years, but a remarkable civility reined in the tactics of Kosovo's ethnic Albanian leaders. They, too, wanted independence, but they knew the terrible price to be paid for indulging in violent revolt.

As Kosovo's Albanians see it today, police and paramilitary units, some of though, the lack of drama in their land lulled Washington into a false belief that emergence of a Kosovo guerrilla army there was always another day to work by going on a killing spree that took things out — and room to naively hope scores of lives. Mr. Milosevic has that Mr. Milosevic's ordered his forces to

feel that there is

little more that

ready to do.

brutal Serbian regime could be reformed. It is ironic that the Dayton accord of 1995. which produced the uneasy peace in Bosnia, was probably the signal event in the formation of an armed insurgency in

raised in Dayton, and as other Yugoslav groups that had mounted armed rebellions achieved recognition and even independence.

It was especially galling that the selfstyled Bosnian Serb republic, which had overseen the expulsion and murder of tens of thousands of Muslims, obtained quasi-legitimacy in Dayton while cosovo was ignored. "It was a terrible, terrible lesson," said

a minister in the self-styled government who asked to remain unidentified. "We learned that violence works. It is the only way in this part of the world to achieve what you want and get the attention of the international community.

Meanwhile, in the years that the dispute in Kosovo was allowed to drag on without being addressed from outside, the animosities and divisions between the the resistance movement when it was province's ethnic Albanians, most of nonviolent. And there is the naive belief whom are Muslims, and its Serbs, who that because violence worked in Croatia are Orthodox Christians, only deepened. and Bosnia it can work here.

authority and runs the state companies. lords it over an impoverished populace of 2 million, among whom the unemployment rate is 85 percent. Any remaining illusions that Belgrade might begin a dialogue with the ethnic Albanians or restore the region's autonomy were shattered last week when which served in Bosnia, responded to the

ordered his forces to conduct an all-out cam-Mr. Milosevic may paign to put down the rebels despite warnings from Washington that what is needed is dialogue, and that Serbia could again become a Washington seems pariah nation.

But such warnings Kosovo. The leadership present a quandary for in the capital, Pristina, watched in disbelief as the fate of Kosovo was never administration wants to see Kosovo's problems settled peacefully, it has made it clear that it also wants to see Kosovo remain part of Serbia - if with more autonomy - rather than set a precedent for further splintering the Balkans.
So, even if Mr. Milosevic is facing a

> secure in the calculation that there is little more that Washington seems ready Certainly, the ethnic Albanians would be hard put to stand up to his Interior Ministry's well-trained special police units, who have never shied away from

new round of sanctions, he may feel

wholesale slaughter. But that is not the way many ethnic Albanians see it. For them, the guerrillas hold out their final hope for an independent state amid a bitter sense that the outside world betrayed them by ignoring

miles) west of Dhaka. (Reuters)

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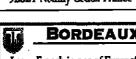
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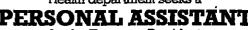




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A Spark in the Balkans

the violence in Kosovo could ignite the Balkans beyond the former Yugoslavia. The guerrilla terrorism and state massacres of the past week are forcing American and European officials to take the danger seriously.

When diplomats from Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and the United States meet in London on Monday, they should affirm Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's warning over the weekend to the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, to stop the killings of Kosovo's Albanians.

Kosovo is a province of Serbia with a population that is 90 percent ethnic Albanian. Until Mr. Milosevic came to power in Yugoslavia in 1989, Kosovo governed itself. Since then, its Albanians have lived in a police state, trying to win their rights through nonviolent

Lately, a small group calling itself the Kosovo Liberation Army has turned to bombings and killings. Serbian forces have responded by stepping up their own terror.

If violence increases, Kosovo's conflict could spread to neighboring Macedonia, which has an ethnic Albanian minority. Since many of its neighbors have territorial claims on Macedonia, chaos there could encourage Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey to join a war.

Leaders in Washington and Europe have been talking about the danger for years. But even the Clinton administration, which has contributed the most to maintaining the peace, is not doing enough. Until Mrs. Albright's comments, Washington had refrained from reiterating its warnings about the costs

of Serbian intervention in Kosovo. Negotiations have been left largely in the care of well-intentioned citizens groups. But the Kosovo Albanians need Washington's help to ensure that they are taken seriously.

The international community should remind the Kosovo Albanians that the world will not undermine the goal of multiethnic nations by supporting an independent Kosovo. A better choice is restoration of the selfgoverning status Kosovo held before 1989. The world must also work to cut off any arms or money flowing to the guerrilla group from Albania or groups

countries such as Germany.

The more urgent job will be persuading Mr. Milosevic, who began his drive for power in Yugoslavia with nationalist exhortations about Kosovo, to relax his grip. It will require unified pressure. The diplomats meeting Monday should begin by adopting Washington's proposal that the events of the

st week be thoroughly investigated. Britain, Greece, Italy and Russia should stop their trade with Belgrade. which has helped Mr. Milosevic stave off a foreign-exchange crisis and allowed him to maintain the patronage networks that keep him in power. If Russia is not willing to stop its sales of oil and arms, it should at least demand cash instead of barter from Serbia.

Mr. Milosevic keeps Serbian and possibly personal bank accounts abroad. These should be frozen. To reinforce the message, the diplomats of all NATO nations should make clear that Mr. Milosevic's defiance in Kosovo is being closely watched and is of great concern to them.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Hand for Africa

The U.S. House of Representatives is scheduled to vote soon on an African trade bill. In the past, that would have been an oxymoron. The United States traded with Asia and Europe but sent aid to sub-Saharan Africa. This new approach, which treats African nations more as partners than as charities, is welcome — though not sufficient.

Many African economies are in danger of being left behind altogether as trade and investment unite the rest of the world. But in recent years, the true picture has not been quite as gloomy as news reports on civil wars and coups might suggest. Many African countries have moved toward democracy and free-market reforms. Many are trying to spend more on basic health and primary education. Many want to help themselves and not depend forever on

foreign aid. was put together by Representative Philip Crane, a Republican, and his Democratic colleagues Charles Rangel, Jim McDermott and William Jefferson, and embraced by the Clinton administration. It would seek to encourage trade between Africa and the United States by removing quotas and many tariffs from the kinds of products

these poor nations could most plausibly export: textiles, clothing, foot-wear. It would stimulate and insure private U.S. investment in Africa, and create forums for African and American businessmen to cooperate.

The legislation carries a tiny price tag, but some in the House and Senate oppose it for protectionist reasons. Yet African textiles now account for only two-thirds of 1 percent of total U.S. textile imports and are unlikely to rise above 2 percent even in the most optimistic (by African lights) scenarios. Africa's industry is not a threat to the U.S. economy.

A more serious objection — though not a disqualifying one — is that this bill will accomplish less than some rhetoric suggests.

For countries as poor as those in sub-Saharan Africa, where average annual This bill is aimed at those nations. It per capita income hovers below \$500, trade and investment alone cannot do the job. Aid remains essential, as the bill's authors acknowledge, and yet U.S. assistance to Africa declined by 25 percent during the past two years. This trade bill can belp, but only in combination with effective aid and

substantial debt relief.

Teaching Rights

Having pressed the Palestine Lib- excluded training in mental torture and eration Organization to crack down on terrorism, the United States cannot turn away from the sometimes ugly and unjust results. Palestinian security services regularly torture prisoners, and 18 people have died in their custody in the past four years. So it is reasonable for the CIA to be training Palestinian forces in more acceptable, and more effective, interrogation techniques and other aspects of intelligence gathering.

The training began nearly two years ago, and is accepted by Israel, which hopes it will provide better security against violent groups like Hamas. But it is not yet clear whether the U.S. assistance is producing the desired results. Abuses have not diminished since the program began. The record of similar U.S. training efforts in other countries has been mixed.

The results depend on whether the forces being trained are committed to changing their ways. They also depend on American trainers' unambiguous rejection of torture and other forms of

violent interrogation. During the early years of the Cold War, CIA trainers taught physical torture techniques, and it is only since the mid-1980s that the agency's rules have

psychological coercion. Washington must make sure those rules are not

As America tries to improve Palestinian security efforts, word comes of an unfortunate decision by an Israeli Supreme Court panel authorizing the holding of 21 Lebanese men as a "bargaining card" for future prisoner exchanges. Most of these men belong to the Lebanese group Hezbollah, which tries to kill Israeli soldiers in Lebanon and civilians in northern Israel.

But Israel acknowledges that none of the 21 captives, some of whom have been in custody for a decade, threaten Israeli security. Holding them is offensive and is also redundant, since Israel has plenty of legitimate Leb-anese prisoners available for future exchanges

Workable peace in the Middle East requires that Israel and the Arabs develop more confidence in the fairness of each other's security agencies. The way to achieve that is through professional and legitimate law enforcement methods, not trampling the rights of innocent detainees. Washington should do all it can to help all sides understand that.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Herald Tribune

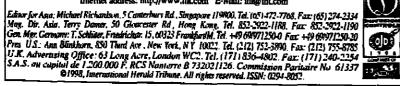
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China Speeds Up Its Economic Reform, Slowly

S HANGHAI — Ever since Indone-sia, South Korea and Thailand went into economic meltdown, the biggest question hanging over Asia has been this: Do the Chinese get it?

Do China's leaders understand that their own economy suffers many of the same ills as their neighbors' - bankrupt banks, real estate speculation, underregulated markets - and that the only thing saving China from being stampeded was an unconvertible currency that kept the electronic herd from

getting inside its economy?
Well, after several days of talks with Chinese officials and entrepreneurs in Shanghai and Beijing, I've got good news and bad news.

The good news is that the Chinese really do get it. The deputy governor of China's central bank, Chen Yuan, was one of several here who laid out for me an analysis of the weaknesses of China's neighbors, and of its own economy, that was as brutally clear-eyed as anything you could hear at the International Monetary Fund. He indicated that in the wake of the Southeast Asian crisis, China intends to speed up the domestic reforms of its economy floating a \$32 billion bond issue to shore up its four gigantic state-owned By Thomas L. Friedman

shrunk the party. But China's leaders knew they had no choice. They had to streamline, downsize and globalize like everyone

hai Municipality.

Some people even said that crisis proved the weakness of capitalism and

down its integration into the global market, by putting off making its currency fully convertible for "maybe 10

In addition to shoring up the stateowned banks, which are carrying \$200 billion in bad loans made to China's state industries, the Chinese government plans a huge public-works program to spur job growth at home, along with a savage downsizing of the bureaucracy. It plans to cut millions of Communist Party and government jobs and to eliminate one-quarter of the country's 41 ministries.

The word in Beijing is: "Honey, I

"In 1987, the last major world eco-nomic crisis, most Chinese just watched and said, "This is not our busi-" said Zhou Mingwei, head of the foreign affairs office of the Shang-

that if you have a problem, we have a under pressure to cut loose the big problem too. A totally different menindustries. tality has come about here within a

But here's the bad news: Unless China's state-owned industries are eventually privatized, and the weak ones closed, they will never be properly run or profitable. And the \$32 billion just pumped into the state banks will be

But the government is reluctant to privatize the largest state-owned industries and banks because they provide jobs, housing, medical care for millions of Chinese - and because they are an instrument of Communist Party control.

It is so obvious what is happening here: China's leadership needs to keep moving the country closer and closer to free markets and free-market standards in order to maintain economic growth, which is the sole source of legitimacy now for the Communist Party.

But the more it moves in that direction, the more it unleashes economic forces it can't control, and the more pressure it comes under to give up control of those areas still under its thumb. So first it says no privatization of industry, then it says it will only commercial banks - but it will slow was good for us. Now there is a sense privarize small industry, and now it is

Meanwhile, in this half-open, half-

closed Chinese economy, many peopleand towns are striking their own deals with the free market, ignoring the gov-

I interviewed Wang Guoliang, a top. official at the Bank of Communications one of China's big four state banks. I asked where he got his news. He said his secretary prepared a summary for him from the Internet and Remers. But he also got a lot from his son. .. -

Then, out of the blue, he launched into a lecture about fathers and sons; "My son is an expert at the Internet; whenever he comes across something interesting on the Internet he shows it to me," said the banker. "But fathers should not be guided by sons. My son also makes suggestions to me, but 1 don't like most of what he suggests. The father should not listen to the son. It undermines authority. I told my son to read the Internet less and to study more.

The free market in China is just like that communist banker's son. It's growing up fast. It's getting plugged into the world on its own, and it's not listening to Dad. Stay tuned.

A Well-Paid Labor Force Can Make the Tigers Sleek Again

L OS ANGELES — Forget the top-pling stock markets, the crashing property prices and the food riots in the streets of Jakarta. Asia's future, long term; is brighter than you think. I saw that future last month, in the unlikeliest place imaginable.

It was at a conference of East Asian union leaders, held by the AFL-CIO, on the old Clark Air Force Base outside Manila.

"Our biggest problem here in the Philippines is job flight," said one un-ion organizer. "As soon as we start to organize a union, the company threatens to move to Vietnam.

His colleagues agreed. "This race to

the bottom has got to stop," one said. 'We need international regulations to keep companies from moving to lowwage countries like Bangladesh.'

That, was the unanimous view among the labor officials and human rights workers at the conference and, as Asian workers increasingly band together for higher wages and better working conditions, it will change the

For the last 40 years, as industrialization spread through Asia, it was the boast of Asia's business elite that their industrialization would be different from that of Europe and North America. There, industrialization transformed agricultural societies. Extended families were broken up as young people flocked to the city. Angry itant trade unions and fought for better Hong Kong trade unionists not only try wages and working conditions. Work- to improve working conditions in the ers' parties demanded and won basic territory; they and human rights groups economic reforms by law: an end to affiliated with them also monitor labor Asian economic crisis shows its limits.

By Walter Russell Mead

child labor, health and safety regulations on the factory floor, the 40-hour week; retirement benefits; and unemployment insurance.

Asian elites, looking at the expensive welfare states, regulatory structures and redistributive tax policy that developed in the West in response to labor pressure, vowed to go a different way. For many years, Asian labor agreed. When Western trade unions sought to limit the ability of companies to move to low-wage havens abroad, or sought to ban the use of child labor in internationally traded goods, Asian labor joined Asian governments in

cries of protectionism. Now all that is changing. Even before the economic crisis knocked the Asian tigers for a loop, labor was losing patience with wages and working conditions that are among the worst in the

Manufacturers throughout the re-gion, often working under license for famous Western brands, routinely flout health, safety and pay regulations in Asia. Workers do not get the minimum wage; they are cheated out of overtime pay; they are exposed to hazardous

In some countries and industries, labor has built powerful organizations. Korean unions helped force that coun-

conditions inside China and do their best to help workers on the mainland learn about and exercise their legal rights. In other countries, like Indonesia, government opposition to real trade unions remains strong and in-

But in all the major Asian economies today, labor is assuming a critical new importance. For one thing, with mil-lions of manufacturing jobs added in the region since 1985, industrial workers have become a more powerful force. At the same time, labor's demands for higher wages and a better

For Asia to start growing again, it will have to rely on homegrown demand.

life are exactly the medicine that Asia's sick tigers need to regain their economic health.

The Asian economy, as a whole, is a parasitic economy. Led by Japan, the leading Asian economies depend on consumer demand in the West for their prosperity. China is the world's leading producer of toys, but Chinese children do not get many of them. Vietnamese workers do not buy many Nikes; Indonesian factory workers cannot afford the blue jeans they make. As long as at exploitation, workers organized mil- try's dictatorial rulers to democratize. Asia's workers are poor, this will re-

main true.

When just a handful of countries were exporting low-wage goods to the West. the markets were large and so were the profits. But today's Asian manufacturer for Western markets faces stiff competition from other Asians.

All this competition drives down prices and profits and, in any case, the United States and Europe can buy only so many computers and pairs of

For Asia to start growing again, it will have to rely on home-grown demand. Asian manufacturers must learn to sell to Asian consumers - and that means Asian workers need to earn

more money.

Earlier this century, the United States developed a financial system that makes it possible for ordinary people to afford homes with a small down payment and a 30-year mortgage. Single-family mortgages have evolved into a vast market in the United States. It is a profitable market for banks. It has produced a thriving construction industry. It has improved living standards for three generations of Americans.

Asia needs to heed this history. If it does — if workers' wages rise and the credit system adjusts to serve the needs of ordinary people — the Asian miracle could get a second wind.

This is why the tigers need strong and smart unions. Let's hope they get them quickly.

The writer a senior fellow at the This export-oriented growth stra- Council on Foreign Relations, contrib-

Is Cutting U.S. Immigration the Way to Save the Planet?

TOHNSBURG, New York — In the next few weeks, the half million members of the Sierra Club will vote on the club's

stance toward immigration. The debate has already been spirited, since the vote represents an invaluable chance to raise the issue of how many people the United States can and should contain.

Immigration is about as difficult a moral subject as one can imagine, which is why even the proposed change in Sierra Club policy — in favor of an unspecified "reduction in net immigration" — has ignited dispute. In a world of desperate poverty, it is hard for citizens of the richest nation to argue that the door should be closed, especially since nearly all Americans can recall their immigrant

OS ANGELES --- Anti-im-

environmentalists are not new.

leaders in some preservationist

organizations deplored the in-

flux of immigrants, contending

that lower-class immigrants

were displacing the country's

native-born Anglos and under-

mining American beliefs in the

with America's rapidly grow-

ing cities, where they worked in

polluting factories and lived in

crowded tenements. To some

environmentalists, urban cul-

ture was responsible for fouling

the early 20th-century environ-

mental movement, one that em-

braced urban life and immi-

America. This wing cham-

pioned an urban- and industrial-

focused environmentalism that

aimed to protect poor and work-

ing people, including immi-

grants, from the hazards asso-

These reformers saw a com-

mon link between environmen-

tal degradation and economic

ciated with urban slums.

contributions to

There was another wing of

the air with industrial toxins.

Immigrants were identified

value of wilderness.

Early in the 20th century,

roots. Not only that, too many mother would need to bear to people who support tighter controls on immigration are racists the total population continues to of various types. the total population continues to grow relatively quickly. of various types.

So it is no surprise that most wise people, including most wise environmentalists, simply ignore the matter: The official Sierra Club policy for the moment is to "take no position on immigration levels or on policies governing immigration into the United States.'

Environmentalists have focused on living more simply and more efficiently, but many have overlooked the messier and more divisive question of sheer numbers. While the American birth rate is just below the replacement level of 2.1 - the number of children each

were victims of industrial pol-

poor communities and labor un-

ions to fight for safer neigh-

The conflict between these

visions is at the center of

today's debate. Many preser-

vationists recognize that envir-

onmentalism is not simply pre-

serving wilderness areas as

scenic resources. It is also

rooted in such issues as food

security, transportation, the sit-

ing of toxic factories, quality of

water and air, and the conditions

Concerns about population

of life in cities and workplaces.

and immigration, by contrast,

are issues of political and eco-

nomic power — who controls

the use of resources, how re-

sources are used and their ef-

fects. At best, the anti-immi-

grant factions within the Sierra

Club and other environmental

groups are looking at the wrong

kinds of issues. At worst, their

polluters.

and social injustice; immigrants this to the Los Angeles Times.

borhoods and workplaces.

A History of Xenophobia

By Robert Gottlieb and Peter Dreier

Limigrant attitudes among luters. They helped organize

By Bill McKibben

keep the population constant -

Part of this is because the United States has by far the world's highest level of immieration — something like 800,000 legal immigrants take up residence each year (not to mention illegal immigrants, estimated at 300,000 a year).

Natural increase and immigration, the Census Bureau projects, may combine to swell the population by as much as 50 percent in the next 50 years, bringing it to nearly 400 mil-

That is a problem for two reasons. The first, and most obvious, is that this country, so seemingly empty when Europeans initially arrived, is by some definitions becoming crowded. It's true that the Plains remain sparsely populated, and probably always will. But the places Americans want to live are jammed.

With each year, the ring of suburbs spreads a little farther out, the roads become a bit more crowded, the margin for wild-life becomes slightly smaller. That endiess growth places real stress on supplies of everything from water to silence, from farmland to solitude.

But there is a bigger problem still. Americans, as the world's most voracious consumers, contribute far more per capita to the world's environmental problems than anyone else. So an extra bundred million Americans means, for instance, a staggering amount of carbon dioxide entering the atmosphere and warming the climate.

It is true that Americans could alleviate some of that problem if they consumed less and consumed more efficiently. But at the moment, they are building bigger homes and driving bigger cars.

cause reflects an elitism that This is a very different arprefers to scapegoat immigrants gument from the traditional lament of "they'll-take-ourrather than focus on corporate jobs-from-us." Economists by now have mostly concluded The writers, professors at Oc-cidental College. contributed that immigrants actually create wealth. If those who wanted to immigrate here stayed instead

in Justez or Shanghai or Dublin, they would do far less damage to the planet precisely because

they would not be as rich.
That's the point, and that's also the rub. People want to come here for a better life with more opportunities, and why deny them that chance?

Of course, America already denies plenty of people that chance - even the current, historically generous immigration ceiling means many people are not allowed in. And while some population-control advocates want to see immigration all but stopped, most whom I have talked to would prefer to see the limits cut roughly in half, to about 400,000 annually.

At that rate, if the birth rate simultaneously fell to the European average of 1.5 children, the U.S. population could stop growing within a generation. Still, such a policy would be harsh. It would mean 400,000 more people a year who would be turned away at the door, all in the name of as-yet fairly abwould come at real cost to the American dream too, in most cities I know, immigrants best exemplify the kind of citizenship and community spirit increasingly absent from the nation's mainstream.

So I think Americans have no right to pass such laws, or even to support them in nonbinding forms like Sierra Club referendums, unless they also take steps in their own lives to lessen their impact on the environment. If Americans are not willing to reduce the size of their families or their sport utility vehicles, then cutting immigration is scapegoating; it may save some of the landscape, but at the price of the national soul.

If, however, Americans are willing to take some painful steps themselves, then they earn the right to tell some tough truths to others - chief among them that even this rich land cannot grow forever. Numbers count.

The author, a writer on environmental issues, contributed stract problems like global this co. warming. Such restrictions Times. this comment to The New York

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Defence Bill

PARIS - The views of the National Defence Bill are conservative views. The press treats it as a measure of peace. The House has passed the bill unanimously. One Minister said: "All of us are as anxious as ever to avert war. It was deerned wiser to spend fifty millions in making war im-possible than five or ten times that sum in actual hostilities. This money is for national defence, not for aggression."

1923: Negro Miners

NEW YORK - Administration circles were thrown into confusion when Mr. Dougherty, head of a detective bureau, stated that he had a contract with the French Government to supply 5.000 negro coal-miners for the Ruhr to take the place of

ambassador. Several hours later, Mr. Dougherty called the whole affair off. He also stated that he talked over the plan of furnishing the negro-miners with a labor contractor, and not , h with the French Government.

1948: West's Security

COMPIEGNE — General

Charles de Gaulle, in a campaign rally, asked the United States to guarantee the military security of western Europe. General de Gaulle said that \$0viet Russia was out for world domination. Consequently, he went on, the remaining free states of Enrope must form an economic, diplomatic and "strategic" group. General de Gaulle said he saluted American initiative which led to the European Recovery Program for economic reconstruction. "But it is clear," he said, "that this striking Germans. There was a support will have to be extended prompt denial from the French to embrace defense measures."

W LOSIC TOWN

BOOKS

ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN: A Century in His Life By D.M. Thomas, Illustrated. 583 pages, \$29.95, St. Martin's

Reviewed by George Steiner

form, Slowly

To use a Shakespearean image: During the late 1960s and throughout the '70s, Alexander Solzhenitsyn bestrode the world like a colossus. The winning of the Nobel Prize in Literature in October 1970, his expulsion from Russia in February 1974, the publication in the West of "The Gulag Archipelago" the same year, made him not only the world's most famous writer but a spiritual guide, a prophet, an exemplar unrivaled since Voltaire or Tolstoy. His every movement, his most occasional pronouncements, were the object of frenetic attention in the news media. Crowds blocked the airports at which Solzhenitsyn arrived. In the "free world," "Cancer Ward" and "The

First Circle" sold by the mil-

lion; in Russia and in Eastern

Europe, clandestine copies

passed from hand to hand,

keeping fiercely alive "hope

against hope. Today, Alexander Solzhenitsyn lives in virtual isolation in a new Russia, where younger people deride his very name or profess not to know it. Abroad, references to his person and works are either distantly respectful or hostile. His vast opus on World War 1 and the background to the Russian Revolution, to which "August 1914" is only a prologue, continues to grind onward, moving on the literaryhistorical horizon like some improbable mastodon.

How did this decline in stature and reputation come about? Is it justified? Is it fair? Or is this implacable witness the victim of misprision, of an arbitrary relegation as illicit as the one that led to his incarceration in the hell of the Soviet camps and to his long homeland passionately, al- own rituals, crazed logic and most liturgically beloved? administrative immensity. These questions make the present moment one both appropriate and premature for rens of southern Kazakhstan. icle in depth.

Acit, his portrayal in "Al-Century in His Life" is foun-To it he adds documentary details that have come to light with the collapse of the Soviet Union and a summary account of Solzhenitsyn's homecoming in 1994. Scammell's record is resolutely lucid and straightforward. Thomas is a novelist, a stylist of punchy, self-dramatizing prose and a Freudian in ex- alyptic disclosure grew obsecret nape-shivering thrill of example, impels Solzheni- quently hysterical censorship. tsyn to "stuff in a hole" his hidden manuscripts. It is of-

tween conversations for travelers. Sartre especially, which there is plausible testimony and those merely intuited by Thomas's busy ima- some 1,400 pounds of lugginings. In compensation, there are numerous narrative brilliancies and the author's impassioned knowledge of Russian literature. He's particularly enlightening, for example, on Solzhenitsyn's connection both to Pushkin and to modern Russian po-

Solzhenitsyn's writings have told his tale incomparably. In turn, his courage and genius for exact memory have released a flood of cordefining markers of our century. But even when retold yet loses nothing of its impact.

LTHOUGH the very no-Ation is grotesque, Solzhenitsyn's term in hell was relatively mild. He was neither flogged to death in the KGB interrogation mill nor worked to extinction in the mines of Kolyma. He was not sentenced in perpetuity. After a spell in clay pits and brick factories, he was assigned to diverse forms of scientific research. There were renewed pisodes of manual slave labor, but on the whole survival became possible in what Solzhenitsvn was to call the "first circle" of the inferno. At times, there was even access to books and technical journals. A number of Solzhenitsyn's fellow inmates were men of intellectual stature. Both to them and to

the humble, Solzhenitsyn's exceptional moral authority and resilience became luminous. Occasional meetings with his wife, Natasha Reshetovskaya, were allowed from 1947 onward. But the strain on the marriage began to grow unbearable. It was in that same year, after being shuttled between detention centers, that the writer perceived the insane enormity of the Stalinist penitential universe saw it as a vast black hole in years of ostracism from a the fabric of history, with its

Released in 1953, Solzhe-

nitsyn was exiled to the bar-

revaluation. It may be too late There he overcame, under to get certain problems into harrowing conditions, a bout the requisite perspective. It of cancer. School teaching may be too early to judge a saw him through recurrent vast textual output still in pro-gress and a life as yet un-was reunited with Natasha and quenched. There is more than began to teach nearer Mosa hint of courage in D.M. began to teach nearer Mosacow. Two years later came the Thomas's attempt at a chron- annus mirabilis: research for 'The Gulag Archipelago' gathered pace, "The First Circle" was drafted and a S Thomas makes explishort novel about daily life in a Solzhenitsyn: A labor camp roughed out. The rest is indeed history and ded on Michael Scammell's more. Submitted pseudonymmonumental 1984 biography. ously to the great editor Alexander Tvardovsky of the journal Novy Mir in 1961, and authorized, somewhat mysteriously, by Khrushchev in October 1962, "One Day in the works and days after his Life of Ivan Denisovich," published on Nov. 17, swept

across Russia and the world. Fame seemed to compel summons to witness, to apoctremis. He dwells on in-sessive. The next 10 years saw timacies for which there can a more and more desperate be no direct evidence. "The cat-and-mouse game in which Solzhenitsyn strove to outwit sexual contemplation," for an increasingly vigilant, fre-

Afraid of being betrayed into KGB hands, nauseated ten difficult to distinguish be- by the lies of European fellow

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

OF the many tournaments played each year in Europe, the most international is certainly the Forbo-Krommenie. The Nations Cup, for four invited teams of the highest class, was won by France, with a foursome of teigning world champions: Paul Chemla, Michel Perron, bristian Mari and Alain Levy. The other teams represented the Netherlands, the United States and China, and they finished in that order.

The American team -Malcolm Brachman, Michael Passell, Paul Soloway and Bob Goldman — did better in the International Teams, finishing second in a strong field, just ahead of China. The winners were a German four-Michael Elinescu, Julius Wladow, Peter Spletlosser and Helmut Hauslerwho gained against the Americans on the diagramed deal.

At both tables, East opened three clubs, and North reopened with a double. In one ase, as shown, Wiadow as South tried three no-trump. giving up on the chance of inding a spade fit. After the lead of the ace and another club, he made a good move by leading to the diamond ace. When the king fell, he had nine tricks and maneuvered an unimportant overtrick. If the diamond king had not fallen, and West had held the

king, South would have had several chances. He would have begun by surrendering a diamond to West and would later have cashed the top hearts. If the queen did not fall, he would have had a good possibility of maneuvering ninth trick in one of the major

In the replay, the American South responded three spades to his partner's double. North gambled with three no-trump, since East's clubs were unlikely to be solid, and he had to guess when the club queer

He guessed wrong by playing dummy's king, and after the clubs had been cashed, he guessed better to make the last six tricks. But down three meant a gain to Germany of 13 imps en route

EAST (D) 4984 ♠ K J 5 3 ♦ K ♦ Q J 10 9 8 4 3

panied by his new family and gage, came to the United States (In 1973 Solzhenitsyn had divorced Natasha and married the mathematician Natalya Svetlova, with whom he had already had two sons; a third was born later.) He chose the isolation of a Vermont hamlet, where he spent 18 years, harnessed, almost monomaniacally, to the com-

position of his World War I epic. By the time he left for a liberated Russia in 1994, he had come close to achieving roborative material, making invisibility. What he could the word "gulag" one of the not foresee was that the bestsellers in the Moscow to which he returned were not again, the bestiality of the Stalinist killing machine but "How to Become a Happy Cat" and "Fifty Ways to Lose Weight."

What matters is the extent of our continued indebtedness to "Ivan Denisovich," to the mapping of the gulag. At so many moments, what our soiled age has had of conscience lay in this one man's angry keeping.

This is excerpted from a review written for The New York Times by George Steiner, the author, most recently, of a

fig. I

You have no map.

Remember.

You lost your compass.

What good's a cellular

where you are?

LANGUAGE

Broaching a Sensitive Subject: Monica's Brooch

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Let us now broach the sensitive subject of Monica's brooch. A frontpage New York Times article by Jeff Gerth and Steve Labaton introduced President Clinton's secretary to the world and included this sentence: "The secretary. Betty Currie, has also retrieved and turned over to investigators several gifts — a dress, a brooch and a hat pin — that the president had given to Ms. Lewinsky, the lawyers said."

My phone immediately began ringing off the hook. (When did they stop making phones that hung on hooks? There's another preserved anachronism.) Investigative reporters, White House sources and other conspirators from the vasty deep demanded in unison: "Forget about the dress and the hat pin — how do you pronounce brooch? Does it rhyme with pooch or with coach?

Not so fast; pronunciation is not a matter for a rush to judgment. The story begins with the Middle English word broche, from the Latin brocca, "spike," with the o pronounced as in "Oh, yeah?" As a noun, broche meant "a tapering pointed instrument," like a spear, a bodkin or a spit on which to roast meat, and centuries later, a chisel used by masons or a pick used by dentists. That meaning exists today in the French en brochette, with the skewer sticking through chunks of meat and onion and tomato.

As a verb, to broach carried forward that meanng of turning. Ships broach to when they turn broadside to wind or waves and thereby risk light more vivid than in the use of the phrase as far alone. capsizing. Vintners tap a cask by broaching it, or as the eye can see.

vent to, to utter," which is why we have been able to broach this subject today.

While this was happening to the verb, the noun rooted in broche was developing in the jewelry business. "Send hire letters, tokens, brooches, rynges," advised Chaucer's narrator in 1385, in "The Legend of Good Women," possibly against his amanuensis's better judgment, with the brooch denoting a pin (the original spike) attached to an ornament or jewel to form a clasp. Today, it is often synonymous with "pin," but retains a special meaning of an ornamental device intended to clasp two garments, or sections of a garment, together - or at least seeming to.

Note the way the word broke into two spellings: the verb broach, meaning "to open up, introduce, address," and the noun brooch, meaning "an ornamental pin sticking through a garment." To me, that spelling split is a signal to pronounce the verb broach to rhyme with coach, and to pronounce the noun brooch to rhyme with pooch.

Many dictionaries do not agree with me on this. They hold fast to the "oach" pronunciation for both verb and noun. Be patient, they'll catch up.

Practitioners of what Thomas Carlyle called "the dismal science" — economics — are in a cheery mood these days. Nowhere is the mood swing from gloom and doom to sweetness and

broach. That "digging into" sense led to the current major meaning, "to introduce, to give concerns he expressed in August 1981: "Even with the [Reagan] tax cut and the investment stimuli, businessmen are worried about the huge budget deficits as far as the eye can see." Two years later, Reagan's director of the Office of Management and Budget, David Stockman, made the figure of speech more famous in the economics dodge when he warned more specifically that without more budget discipline, "there would be \$200 billion deficits as far as the eye can see."

As recently as 1996, the Republican presidential candidate, Bob Dole, was thundering: 'We have a president who's vetoed a balanced budget and submitted budgets with debt as far as the eye can see."

But then President Clinton embraced the GOP goal as his own, and after long-sustained prosperity produced an unexpected tide of tax revenues, his economic aide Gene Sperling found it possible to use the magic phrase in a different direction early in 1998: "You'll see surpluses as far as the eye can see." Sure enough, in Clinton's State of the Union address, the phrase came shining through: "And if we maintain our resolve, we will produce balanced

budgets as far as the eye can see. Walter Heller would be proud. He was the one who underscored the efficacy of "jawboning" — price control by public presidential hectoring — and pop-ularized an apocryphal quotation attributed to the gangster Al Capone: "You can get a lot more done with a kind word and a gun than with a kind word

New York Times Service

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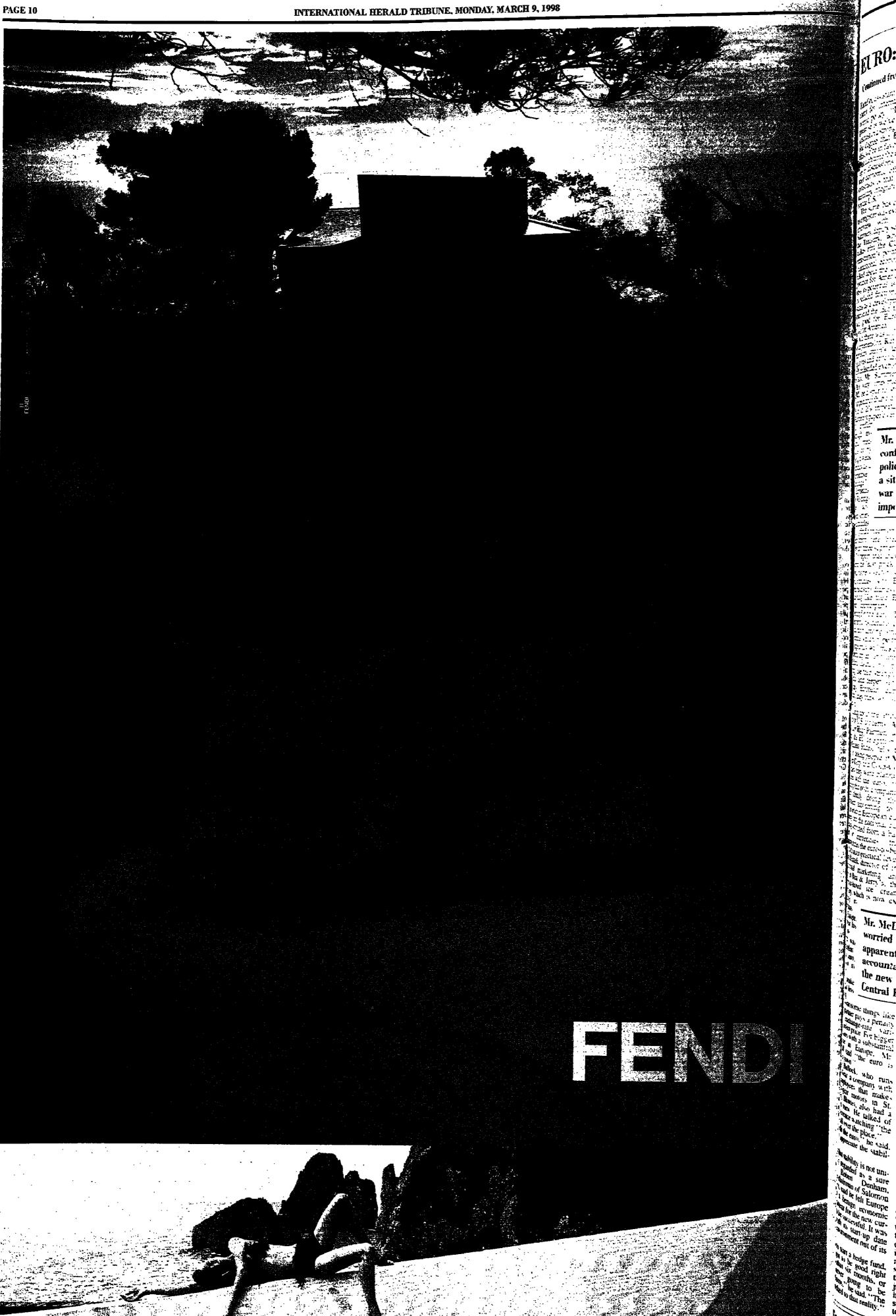
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Mr. Feldstein conflicts over policy could a a situation wi war would be impossible."

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Budding and reflected administration of the cream union and analysis of the cream union and analysis of the cream union and th Mr. McDonough worried about the apparent lack of accountability of the new European Central Bank.

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INTERNATIONAL

EURO: U.S. Awakens Slowly to the Birth of the Single Currency

Continued from Page 1

Tarullo, assistant to the president for international economic policy. "In fact, our American position now as busch said." High unemploy- chain of reasoning in an arpremise is we've got a great one of hoping for the best (as ment, low growth, discomfort ticle in Foreign Affairs, Mr. interest in a strong Europe. To a stimulant for trade and the with a welfare state that is no the degree that EMU helps European economy) while longer affordable — all these this, we're in favor. I can say considering the new money, issues have found new hope terference with national sovhat each time the euro comes and its eventual status as a for resolution in a desperate creignty would leave Europe up in discussions among se- reserve currency, as a comnior economic officials, the consensus is that successful States operations as a super- problems of Europe. On the impossible." With the birth monetary integration is good power.

The same basically posi-Summers, deputy secretary of its presence would diminish the Treasury, whose brief the role of the dollar and make ministration's point man on force around the world more international economics. He difficult. talked about the euro's importance for American busi- reform since Bretton Woods, ness, its potential as a source and it's not theirs," said a of reduced friction, and its European official. "I liken status as a development that embodied the idea that what of NATO. In some ways, it's was good for Europe was

300d for America. of apprehension. Referring to time, some of them will see it very important that own." EMU be a spur to structural

through external mea-Mr. Feldstein says sures, or by conflicts over using a weak policy could create a situation where war would be "not impossible." watch Amer-

ican attitudes down into three segments.

in the business sector where some saying it will take de-big companies with Euro-cades for the euro to prove pean counterparts in not welcome its emergence as preparing for the euro. They a factor lessening the dollar's also report considerable prac- burden as a reserve curalso report considerable panetical interest among smaller rency.

With a bit of sly amusefinancial institutions planthe new and deeper single- European egos to manage. currency European capital

to deal with the euro, and hearing that both companies large extent in European currency computed from a bas- Bank and European monetary of currencies that policy.

proximates the euro-to-be., ternational marketing and reflected in the strong con-sales at Ben & Jerry's, the ceptual attacks on monetary

operations Mr. McDonough is into Europe, said that his worried about the decisionapparent lack of making was independent accountability of of the euro, but that its the new European coming would make Central Bank. for a lot less

hinking about wearisome things like Economic Advisers during which partner pays a penalty the Reagan administration, when exchange-rate vari- and Rudi Dornbusch, profesations affect price. For bigger companies with a substantial presence in Europe, Mr.
Beuttell said "the euro is really a yawn."

All have argued that monetary union in Europe is a mistake. Some see the poten-

Ray Bullock, who runs tial for social unrest arising Bison Gear, a company with out of a system, without com-185 employees that makes mon budgeting, fiscal policy electric-gear motors in St. or flexible labor markets, that Charles. Illinois, also had a with a single currency cannot positive view. He talked of use exchange-rate variations his experience watching "the to rapidly compensate for relira go all over the place."
With the euro, he said,

But that stability is not universally regarded as a sure European leaders to sacrifice Robert Denham, to make the euro succeed. former chairman of Salomon Brothers, said he felt Europe ample, said monetary union nceded a benign economic was a political idea "imposed environment for the new cur- under unfavorable condirency to be successful. It was tions" that would rob Europe stuck with its start-up date of the exchange-rate flexiband an environment out of its ility that now lets its different

you've got to be good right through exchange-rule adaway, within six months, or justments. Rather than leadyou're never going to be ing to political unity, the new George Soros, he said. The system would prove a barrier "uro is locked to that reality." to it. Mr. Friedman wrote,

tion's evolving attitude to- idea, to a bad idea that is about other trading partners.' plicating factor in the United that could address the real

To the extent that the euro taining a common currency ould become a reserve cur- ... is adding to the burden of would become a reserve cur-

"It's the greatest monetary the euro to the European pillar something the Americans are Yet, there was a fine trace absolutely need or want. Over

Some of this may be a change rather than a diversion European projection onto a from it. It's important that very different American Europe not paper over intern- psyche of the European need,

to the France, justify sacrifices in joblessness and austerity made monetary union with the assertion that

in five or 10

say they find concern on mon- euro would become a chaletary union here breaking lenger to the dollar. This idea, when tested among bankers They report that they en- and government officials, counter the least prickliness barely draws a yawn, with pean-based subsidiaries oper- itself, and that the United ate exactly like their Euro- States would more likely than

single currency will make ex- ment, an American said that porting simpler, and among Washington's relative indifference to the euro was probning to use their strength in ably a difficult thing for some

If the administration does markets they think will soon have concerns about the euro, they appear to be very general Talking about the attitude ones, relating to the prospect of major U.S. concerns, Amof increased insularity in bassador Hugo Paemen, who Europe as it deals with the heads the EU delegation in currency's installation, the the United States, tells the need for more structural flexstory of asking people at Mi-crosoft Corp. and Coca-Cola mies to compensate for the Co. how they were planning loss of multiple exchange rates, and the possibility that French notions of political were already doing their control will eventually win European accounting to a out over Bundesbank-type probity in the management of rency units, the notional cur- the new European Central

What the Europeans are At the most practical level, not sure about is how much Jack Beuttell, director of in- administration conviction is Vermont-based ice cream union published in the last six company, which is now ex- months by economists such

Friedman, Nobel Prize winner now at the Hoover Institution. Martin Feldstein. professor at Harvard and

man of the Council of sor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

gional declines. In each case, the economists tend to unwe'll appreciate the stabil- derrate or disregard the European political will behind the undertaking, and the will of

Mr. Friedman, for exregions compensate for "If you start a hedge fund, swings in wages and output

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bid for a common money, as if

tive register was evident in an rency, some Europeans sense an already mismanaged interview with Lawrence — or want to believe — that Europe. The struggle to achieve monetary union un- and of der the Maastricht formula place. makes him the Clinton ad- the projection of American may be remembered as one of the more useless battles in European history.'

Mr. Peldstein's analysis is the most dire. He sees an acceleration of tensions, stressing the inconsistency of a 'French aspiration for equality and a German expectation of hegemony." Labor-mar-

Some of the Europeans "EMU has gone from be-who track the administra-ing an improbable and bad with the United States and "EMU has gone from be- bility of "serious conflicts

Developing a complex Feldstein insists that conflicts over economic policy and inin a situation where war "would be abhorrent but not contrary, the hard work of atof monetary union and a political union that might have in-

> United States, he says, "the world will be a very different and not necessarily safer Mr. Feldstein's view has received some attention, but very little backing.

terests opposed to those of the

Taking a less heated but still critical position, for example, was William Brown, chief economist of J. P. Morgan. "My view," he said, "is that it's all much less of an event than more. Europe has for, but at the same time don't ket flexibility and transfer had semi-fixed exchange payments would be limited rates since Bretton Woods. by the euro, and Europe's Snakes and exchange-rate monetary union's dense ob- as making their life less competitiveness curtailed, he mechanisms et cetera. It's not hew central bank, arguing ligations and criteria, and its simple. It's more convenient says. The global trading sys- a big event. Anybody who that "at some time the Euro-



come to it. I should add that people are very cynical about the ability and willingness of Europe to assume responsi-

Mr. McDonough, the chief nomic importance" of the interview about the apparent decade. lack of accountability of the But h ligations and criteria, and its simple. It's more convenient says. The global trading system would be undermined as and to take decisions on your a result, creating the possion the global scale is well-political oversight."

by W. Bowman Cutter, a ter said. "It is an enormous former Clinton administra- achievement. It is consistenttion economics adviser who is now a managing director of omists ask if it will mean E.W. Warburg, Pincus & Co. more austerity for Europe.

But he said he felt that most of monetary union's critics among American economists had missed the point.

Mr. McDonough, the chief E.W. Warburg, Pincus & Co., more austerity for Europe. of the New York Fed who a New York investment bank. EMU makes it significantly says "there can be no doubt He also considered that the easier to carry on business about the magnitude and eco- central bank's accountability across borders. It's not a triviwas vague and thought that al matter if you're a middleevents next year, nonetheless this would lead to fights management guy sitting in an to make and don't want to expressed some concern in an among the Europeans for a office deciding to make a make fully exposed — labor marginal transaction. That's a vast difference.

William McDonough, left, sees monetary

development and says

union as a positive

its significance has

been understated in

Feldstein, right, is one

of the most dire critics

currency, which he sees

as a source of tension.

America. Martin

of Europe's single

"It converts Europe into a first time. You'll see many "I think it will unleash vast small cross-border mergers and this is really it."

The same point was made structural change," Mr. Cut- and financial institutions integrating. It sets a series of move rapidly toward common regulatory regimes in one admits it now, they'll bepolicy. It also provides cover for changes Europeans have laws, welfare, social justice

and so on." "I admire enormously continental economy for the what they've done. It's hard to do anything in government,

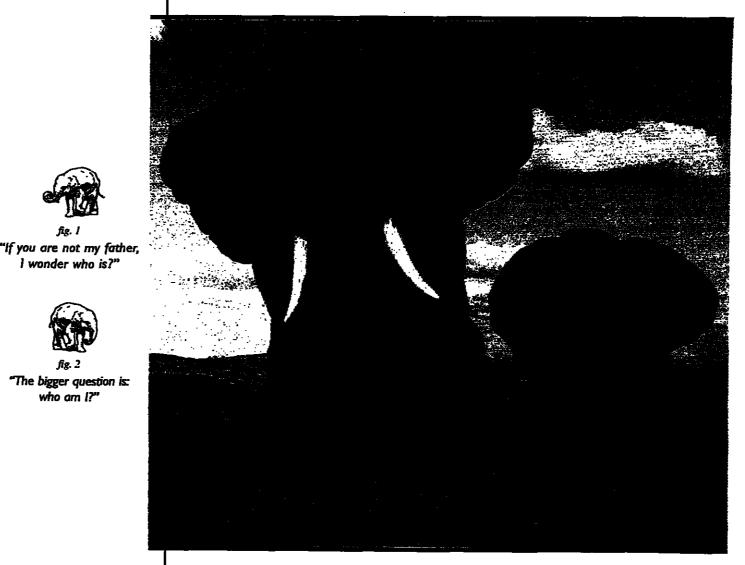
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SIZE IS MISLEADING

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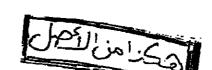
More than the two thirds of our business activity is concentrated in high added-value structured financing and in growth sectors such as Projects, Export, Aerospace and Healthcare.

Yet to some people who view banking from a distance, a more familiar name somehow just sounds bigger. And often for no reason at all.

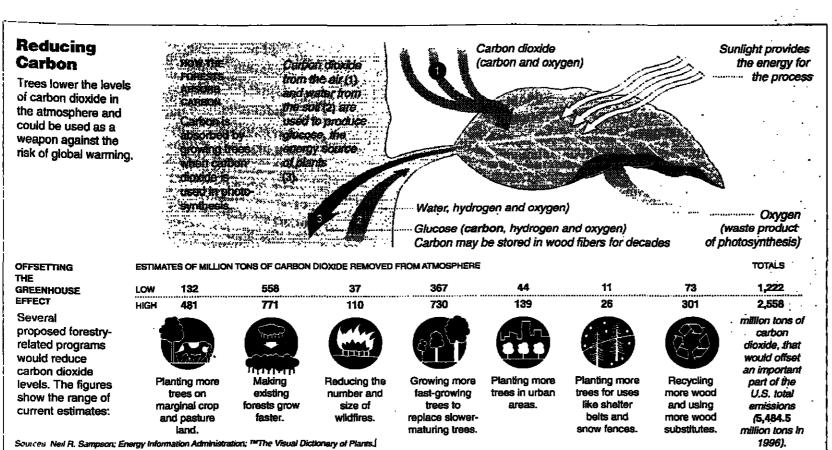
Which brings us back to that log and those elephants and the moral of this story which is

We assume that because we say "big elephant" it must be male. In fact, the big elephant is the little elephant's mother. http://www.paribas.com

I PARIBAS Thinking beyond banking



HEALTH/SCIENCE



Can Trees Mitigate the Greenhouse Effect?

By John H. Cushman Jr. New York Times Service

EW YORK - OL 80 acres of the wettest land in Catahoula Parish in Louisiana, an experimental crop of hardwood saplings is seizing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and locking it up in wooden cells.

The foot-high seedlings of ash, oak, and pecan are barely two years old. Still overshadowed by annual weeds, they are struggling to establish roots under the perennial floods of the bayou. But on each acre, the trees probably take in as much carbon dioxide each year as a typical automobile puts out, according to the scientists at Louisiana Tech University who manage the project.

So while there are skeptics, this experiment in what scientists call the sequestration of carbon, if it can be replicated on a large scale, could represent a demand for air conditioning.

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significant weapon against the risk of global warming caused by manmade carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

To stop carbon dioxide from reaching dangerous concentrations in the atmosphere may require people to shift away from fossil fuels, according to most of the experts advising the nations who have signed the international treaty to combat the problem. In the meantime, the world's forests represent an enormous reservoir for carbon dioxide, which is naturally removed from the air when trees and other photosynthetic organisms grow and multiply.

The role of trees in mitigating carbon dioxide emissions can be expanded further if they can be used as renewable fuels, offsetting the use of fossil fuels, if wood products substitute for energy-intensive products like steel, and if shade trees are planted in cities and neighborhoods, reducing the

"The carbon problem is very al warming, but who favor huge," said Neil Sampson, a expanded logging on public forestry consultant who has extensively studied the role of wood in fighting global warming. "It looks to us like trees and forestry can handle perhaps 30 percent of it. That is a significant role, if you don't expect it to be the only role."

Pilot studies suggest that it will cost just a few dollars per ton of carbon - estimates range from less than a dollar to more than \$30, depending on the circumstances - to increase the sequestration of carbon dioxide in trees by expanding the planet's total forested area.

That is considerably cheaper than the costs some economists have projected for controlling industrial emissions of carbon dioxide. And if the new protocol to the climate change treaty that was negotiated in Kyoto in December goes into force, and the United States sets up a market-based system for encouraging the least costly steps to reduce net emissions of carbon, growing trees could be one profitable path to the goal.

HE prospect, though, has stirred up a powerful debate over how to measure the complex cycle in which trees take carbon from the atmosphere and slowly release it after they die, how to verify that reductions are actually achieved, and how to encourage foresters to capture the largest possible benefits.

Doubters say that allowing emissions in one place to be offset by trees grown somewhere else is unfair and unreliable. Even its advocates say that forestry can only handle a fraction of the greenhouse gas

And adding to an already heated debate, some U.S. lawmakers who have not previously supported action on glob-

lands, have been arguing that it makes the most environmental sense to cut down mature forests, which are no longer growing quickly, and replace them with vigorous saplings, which bulk up more quickly.

"Science has proven to us that carbon dioxide, the leading greenhouse gas, can be taken out of the atmosphere by properly managing our forests," Representative Don Young, Republican of Alaska, the chairman of the House Resources Committee. "Carbon dioxide is kept out of the atmosphere by harvesting the forest before it begins to decompose or burn, thus storing the carbon in wood products that are environmentally friendly, as well as providing an

economic benefit to society. Other experts said that Mr. Young has oversimplified the situation. And indeed, the question of how best to use the world's forests to fight global warming has only begun to be addressed in detail.

At the Kyoto talks, where the world's industrial nations pledged to reduce net emissions of carbon dioxide and other eenhouse gases by an aver 5 percent below 1990s levels over the next 10 to 15 years, they agreed to count additions and subtractions of carbon dioxide caused by "direct hu-man-induced land use change and forestry activities, limited to afforestation reforestation. and deforestation since 1990."

But they left to a specialized committee the task of setting up accounting rules, and there is likely to be scientific and political debate before important questions are settled. "If sequestration is done correctly, it can produce many benefits," said Michael Oppenheimer, a climate scientist at the Environmental Defense Fund, an advocacy

group based in New York. "It can enhance ecosystems and remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. But done poorly, it can make the greenhouse problem worse and do a lot of damage to the ecosystem.

Dan Becker, the head of climate programs at the Sierra Club, is more dismissive. "In order to offset U.S. industrial emissions, you would need to plant a new forest on an area the size of Australia," he said. You are taking carbon that is safely sequestered underground, as coal or oil, and bringing it up, and adding it to the atmosphere. And then you are temporarily storing it in a closet made of trees. I am all for preserving forests, and I am against cutting down forests. But is it a good thing to pollute more because you have done

R. Becker and other skeptics said that it would be almost impossible to verify the amount of carbon being set aside in forests, especially if the projects are widespread and if international conservation programs are sions in the United States, as is already being ventured.

But Steven P. Hamburg, who teaches environmental studies at Brown University and has been closely involved in UN research into forestry's role in global warming, said that the difficulties of estimating the amount of sequestration are exaggerated.

'The bottom line is that we have been assessing the growth of forests for a century, and we have very well-established methods for doing it," he said. "We can measure with confidence the carbon in trees with an uncertainty of plus or minus 10 percent, without any difficulty.

Eat Spicy Food, It's Good for You Powerful Antibiotics in Every Bite

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

EW YORK - Choose any and all correct statements: People living in hot climates eat lots of highly seasoned foods because:

1. Hot spices cool them down by making them sweat. 2. Food spoils faster in hot climates and potent seasonings disguise the taste

and smell of spoiled food. 3. Spices grow profusely in the tropics and it is cheaper and easier for people

to eat what is locally available. 4. Spices provide important nutrients that might otherwise be in short supply

5. Spices make foods taste better and increase consumption of nutritious but not necessarily appealing foods.

 Pungent spices are natural pre-servatives that inhibit food spoilage. If you choose any of the first four statements, logical as they may seem, two Cornell University researchers say you would be wrong. In a paper published in The Quarterly Review of Biology, Jennifer Billing and Paul W. Sherman argue that "some like it hot" because spice plants contain powerful antibiotic chemicals capable of killing or suppressing the bacteria and fungi that commonly contaminate and spoil foods and can poison those who eat

Spices that are prominent in traditional dishes from tropical and subtropical regions are used with a much lighter hand, if at all, in countries and regions where the climate is colder, the researchers found. And many of the spices that appear most often and most abundantly in recipes from hot climates especially garlic, onion and hot peppers
— can inhibit 75 percent to 100 percent of the bacteria species against which they have been tested, according to studies by food microbiologists.

The researchers concluded that a taste for spicy foods may have evolved in hot es and been transmitted from neighbor to neighbor and to succeeding generations as a cultural "neme," the social science equivalent of a gene. While they admit that the immediate reason for using spices "obviously is to enhance food palatability," they added that "the ultimate reason is most likely that spices help cleanse foods of pathogens and thereby contribute to the health, longevity and reproductive success of people who find their flavors enjoyable.

George Williams, the editor of the journal, said that transmission of a taste for highly spiced food is both cultural and genetic and can begin in the womb. University of Kansas showing that "the mother's diet during pregnancy and lactation can influence the dietary habits

of her baby throughout its life. Of course, Dr. Sherman said in an interview, people have other ways than spices of preserving food - by salting, cooking, smoking, or drying it, and now by refrigerating or freezing it. But he believes the contribution of spices, all of which come from plants, had not previously been adequately explored or appreciated. He pointed out that many spice plants are rich in compounds that have antimicrobial actions. These compounds evolved in plants as protection

against pathogens and predators. Thomas Eisner, professor of chemical ecology at Cornell who has studied how animals use plant chemicals, said,

Many plant metabolites have antimity crobial potency. The use of antibiotics from natural sources is by no means a human invention." For example, her said, an assassin bug he has studied, scrapes resin from the leaves of camphor weed and spreads it on her eggs to! protect them from pathogens.

Dr. Sherman, an evolutionary behaviorist and professor of neurology and behavior, and Ms. Billing, then an undergraduate at Cornell, analyzed the frequency with which various spices appear in the traditional recipes of 36 countries. including the northern and southern halves of the United States and China.

In the analysis of 4,578 recipes containing meat poultry or fish published in 93 traditional cookbooks, Ms. Billing found that the hotter the climate of the region, the more spices were called for in the recipes. Especially prominent were spices like onion and garlic that have been shown to inhibit the growth of all 30 microorganisms considered in the study. Capsicums, or hot peppers, which are widely used in hot climates, inhibit the growth of 80 percent of microorganisms considered.

For example, among 120 recipes from Indonesia, 80 percent contained garlic and onion and 77 percent contained capsicums. However, in Ireland, a considerably cooler country, onions appeared in 56 percent, garlic in 23 percent, and capsicums in only 2 percent of 90 recipes analyzed, even though the plants can grow there.

In India, more than 80 percent of Indian recipes were prepared with onions, ginger, and capsicums and 76 percent called for garlic. But in Norway, the only prominent seasonings were black and white pepper, used in less than half the recipes. Onion appeared in only 20 percent of recipes and capsicums were not found in any of the 77 traditional recipes analyzed.

IKEWISE, there are spice use differences within countries with significant regional temperature differences: the northern and southern United States and northeastern and southwestern China. Dr. Sherman suggested that antimicrobial activity may explain why a relatively bland milk-based clam chowder became popular in New England while a spicier crawfish étoufée is preferred in the Deep South. "I consider recipes a record of the cultural co-evolutionary race between us and microbes," Dr. Sherman said. "We are trying to keep ahead of the microbes that are trying to eat the same foods we eat.'

He outlined a likely scenario for the evolution of highly spiced foods in thrive: "The first spice is added and at" has a positive effect. Then a second microbe comes along and another spice is added, which has a positive effect, and so on, until a lot of spices are being used, but not so many that there are negative consequences."

He also noted that many spices that themselves have relatively weak antibiotic effects become much more potent when combined, for example, in chili powder (typically a mixture of red pepper, onion, paprika, garlic, cumin, and oregano) and five-spice powder (peppercinnamon, anise, fennel and cloves). further support of their argument. Dr. Sherman and Ms. Billing noted that 'flavors of many widely used spices are not immediately appealing." Rathel, people have to learn to like them.

IN BRIEF

Blood-Pressure Drugs and Suicide

LONDON (Reuters) — Calcium channel blocker drugs used to control high blood pressure and angina may cause depression and lead to suicide, Swedish doctors warn.

Dr. Arne Melander and colleagues at Malmo University Hospital in Sweden said two studies showed a significant correlation between the drugs that work by blocking calcium from entering cells and the incidence of suicide. "Use of calcium channel blockers may increase risk of suicide," Dr. Melander said in a report published Friday in the British Medical Journal.

The researchers found a link between the drugs and suicide risk in a study of heart patients in 152 of Sweden's 284 municipalities. In a separate study that concentrated on one municipality, they discovered a five-fold increase in suicide in users of CCBs compared with people who took other anti-hypertensive drugs.

An Early Childhood Link to Obesity

CHICAGO (AP) - Children who reach the thinnest point of childhood before age 5 are more than twice as likely to become obese adults as children who lose their baby fat later, researchers say. The finding held true regardless of whether parents

indicator of a child's future size, according to a report in this month's issue of Pediatrics. All children grow leaner after the first year of life until

were overweight, which is already known to be a strong

age 5 or 6, when they become fatter again, said researchers led by Dr. Robert Whitaker, a pediatrician at Children's Hospital Medical Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. The age of greatest leanness is called "adiposity reand researchers compared differing ages at which it occurred among 390 subjects who were tracked until they were 21 to 29 years old.

The finding has no immediate practical implication, Dr. Whitaker said. But more research could reveal strategies to help early rebounders avoid obesity.

A Genetic Fondness for Nicotine

HOUSTON (Reuters) — Smokers who cannot quit may have a gene that makes them enjoy the nicotine in tobacco too much, researchers have found.

That could explain why some people find it easier to stop smoking than others, said Margaret Spitz, chief of epi-demiology at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. The gene exists in about 10 percent of the general population and about 30 percent of smokers, based on a three-year study.

Depression Is a Family Affair

Both Nature and Nurture Are Possible Factors

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

EW YORK — Depression is a family affair, in more ways than one. Not only does depression in one family member affect everyone else, depression in one or both parents greatly increases the risk that their children will also become depressed or develop other emotional

This familial vulnerability may result from the inappropriate actions of a depressed parent or from an inherited abnormality in brain chemistry, or both. Regardless of the cause, physicians and families need to be alert to the possibility that depression and related mental illnesses will persist across generations and that failure to recognize and treat them can result in serious school, social and vocational problems.

About 2 percent of children and 5 percent of adolescents are affected by a serious depressive disorder. Although it has long been known that the children of depressed parents are at greater than average risk of becoming depressed, the extent of this risk had not been documented in a large, long-term study until Dr. Myrna Weissman and her colleagues at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University published the results of a groundbreaking 10-year study last fall.

In 65 of the 91 families studied, one or both parents had been treated for depression at the Yale University Depression Research Unit in New Haven, Conn. The other 26 were part of a longterm community study; no parents in this comparison group had a history of psychiatric illness.

The children, then aged 6 through 23, in both sets of families were interviewed initially, then 2 years later and again after 10 years by psychiatric professionals who did not know the mental health of the parents or their offspring. What they found was a frighteningly higher risk of depression and other problems in the children of depressed parents.

"The offspring of depressed parents are at high risk for depression, anxiety disorders and substance abuse," Dr. Weissman and her colleagues concluded in their report in The Archives of General Psychiatry. In an interview she added, "While obviously there are some children who escape, having a depressed parent is a risk factor for a child, and if both parents are depressed, the risk is even higher." Also, the children of depressed parents are likely to develop depression and anxiety disorders sooner than the children of nondepressed parents.

Compared with the children of parents who were not depressed, 10 years down the line the children of depressed parents were three times as likely to have developed major depression; had three times the risk of phobias, and five times the risk of panic disorders and alcohol or drug abuse. These children were more likely to function poorly in school, at work and in marriage.

In addition, the children of depressed parents recovered more slowly from depressed episodes and their depressions were more likely to recur. For reasons that the researchers can only guess at, the depressed children of depressed parents also were less likely than the depressed children of nondepressed parents to seek treatment for their problems.

The symptoms of depression in school-age children are not much different from those in adults. They may include a change in appetite or weight or sleep habits (insomnia, excessive sleeping or difficulty getting up in the morning); a loss of interest in or pleasure from

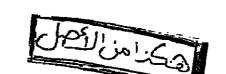
activities that used to be enjoyable; a loss of energy or chronic fatigue; ah normally agitated or slowed behavior-feelings of worthlessness or inappro-priate guilt; indecision or difficulty concentrating, and recurrent thoughts of death or suicidal thoughts or gestures.

In addition, a previously normal youngster might develop antisocial behavior, violent outbursts, extreme ifritability or loss of self-control. Or the child may skip school, drop out of clubs or sports or lose interest in friends or hobbies. In some youngsters, depression is expressed in physical symptoms like stomachaches and headaches. "If such symptoms are not just a passing thing - the result, perhaps, of disliking a particular teacher or breaking up with a boyfriend — if they go on for severa weeks, it's time to pay attention them," Dr. Weissman said. "They might be an indication of depression.

HOBIAS and separation anxiety were also a serious and often disabling problem among the offspring of depressed parents, and they tended to develop at an earlier age in these childrent especially in girls. Often these anxiety disorders are a prelude to depression. Dr. Weissman noted that a lot of children have phobias as a normal part of growing up. But she said if the phobias persist and interfere with life, they should be considered a disorder that warrants treatment.

In their report, Dr. Weissman and h colleagues urged pediatricians and fami ily physicians to be alert to familial emol tional problems. "When an adolescent presents with depressive symptoms, it's important to ask about the psychological status of the parents," they wrote. "Likewise, physicians should ask depressed parents about their children.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1998





Labor Minister Li Boyong speaking on unemployment Sunday in Beijing, where street job markets have sprung up as state firms lay off workers.

China Tallies Domestic Damage From Asian Turmoil

By Steven Mufson

BEDING — The Asian financial crisis could slash foreign direct investment in China by a third, hurt China's exports and slow the growth of its foreign exchange reserves, according to the central bank

governor, Dai Xianglong.
But Mr. Dai said Saturday that he thought China. could maintain a modest trade surplus, increase total investment by about 15 percent and meet this year's economic growth target of 8 percent.

'China has not been seriously affected," President Jiang Zemin was quoted as saying in the China Daily. "But we should have a correct understanding egative impact on our economy.

Mr. Dai gave Beijing's first official assessment of the damage done by the financial turmoil in Asia, which previously provided most of the investment to

China and bought many of China's goods.

The central banker said that foreign direct investment would exceed \$30 billion. That would be down sharply from \$45 billion in 1997.

He added that he was "not overly optimistic" about exports this year but that growth of 8 percent to 10 percent was "entirely achievable." Chinese exports soared 20.9 percent in 1997.

Mr. Dai said China was expected to register a

slight trade surplus or balanced foreign trade in 1998.

China registered a surplus of \$40.3 billion in 1997 on exports of \$182.7 billion and imports of \$142.4

Foreign exchange reserves were essentially flat for the first two months of this year, edging up to \$140.3 billion at the end of February from \$139.9 billion at the end of December. During 1997, reserves grew by \$34.9 billion.

Mr. Dai said that China would ease reserve requirements for banks, encourage greater lending and ease limits on private debt financing of infrastructure projects in an effort to meet the 8 percent economic

See CHINA, Page 15

Foreigners Look for Deals in Korea but Hold Back

By Don Kirk nal Herald Tribun

SEOUL - Foreigners are windowshopping among a comucopia of South Korean companies, from motor vehicle manufacturers to chemical giants to high-tech spinoffs, but hesitate on the brink of buying.

The biggest question investors have is how much the rules have changed in South Korea, where total foreign investment before the onset of the economic crisis last fall totaled \$26 billion, a relative pittance in a society with a gross national product approaching \$500 billion a year.

'Not enough to encourage foreign investors," said Eugene Chang, a law-yer, in Seoul. "Most of the deals done so far involve parties who have known each other for a long time, often as joint-

venture partners.' Foreigner investors, along with their lawyers and consultants, say that bureaucratic prejudices and regulations are changing slowly in South Korea. But the urgent need for a massive infusion of foreign currency, along with the sudden devaluation of the Korean won to half

its previous value, has given South said one investor, "will be buying Korean business leaders, who are often something by the end of the year." reflexively suspicious of foreigners,

little choice but to entertain offers. As part of its \$60 billion bailout package, the International Monetary Fund laid out guidelines last December for how South Korea should revamp its economy, including opening the country to foreign investment on a scale unimagined here.

"There's been an unprecedented surge of interest," said Tom Pinansky, an torney who advises foreign companies on doing business in this closed society. "I swear I've never seen anything like it. There's a whole lot of companies that have a whole lot of questions."

One reason for the flurry of excitement is that South Korea's chaebol, or conglomerates, appear anxious to shed some of their lesser entities while rallying resources around a few core companies.

With the banks, in an era of what is called "IMF supervision," no longer extending the easy credit on which the chaebol relied for nonstop expansion, the chaebol have begun to self companies overseas and are expected to soon be selling off in South Korea as well. "People who are just looking now,"

That may be just about enough time for the boldest investors to exploit the discounts now on the market, in the view of Robert Broadfoot, managing director of Political and Economic Risk Consultancy of Hong Kong.

"This is a terrific opportunity," said Mr. Broadfoot. "There's never been a

So far, though, the "big deal" that South Koreans keep talking about, in the media, in panel discussions, and seminars, has not taken place.

General Motors Corp. is negotiating with Daewoo Motor Co. Kia Motors, tectering on the edge of bankruptcy, has said it would welcome help from any foreign manufacturer. Ford Motor Co. is believed to be talking to both Kia, in which it already has a 9 percent stake, and Samsung Motor Co., which is scheduled to produce its first car for the market on March 28 and may count on taking over Kia as part of its game plan for survival.

A decline of more than 60 percent in domestic motor vehicle sales means that the prospects for a major deal are just as hot in the field of oil.

the U.S. market leader, and the intro-duction of machines based on Mi-crosoft's Windows CE 2.0 operating sys-

tem further cluttering the market.
"Although Psion has very strong mar-

ket positions in the U.K. and Europe,

Foreign investors, previously limited to 50 percent ownership of companies in the energy field, will be able to own up to 55 percent as of next month and may eventually bid for as much as 100 percent if the new government of President

Kim Dae Jung sees no alternative to rescuing hard-hit companies.

Suharto Says Reforms May Not Fit Indonesia

Economy Must Follow 'Family Principles'

By Seth Mydans

JAKARTA -- President Suharto said Sunday that the open economic system being promoted here by the International Monetary Fund may not be right for Indonesia, where the economy is based on "family principles," an In-donesian political leader said.

The president's remarks came two days after the IMF announced that it would delay the release of \$3 billion due to Indonesia this month, partly because the country had not yet met the "basic conditions" the IMF requires.

These conditions include removing price supports from basic commodities, reorganizing the banking system and ending monopolies and cartels in an economy that has been dominated by private deals involving Mr. Suharto's family and friends.

One of Mr. Suharto's sons added to the atmosphere of confrontation Sunday, saying the president would soon put in place a system to set an exchange rate for the currency artificially. The IMF has said that such a move could lead to a cutoff of funding

The emerging standoff with the IMF comes during an electoral congress that is expected on Tuesday to approve a new five-year term for Mr. Suharto, 76, who has been in power for 32 years. On Sunday, he formally accepted the unanimous nomination of the 1,000-member congress and was quoted by one member as saying, "I am ready even to sacrifice my life to serve the nation."

On Wednesday, the congress, called

the People's Consultative Assembly, is expected to endorse Mr. Subarto's choice for vice president, B.J. Habibie. His selection has aroused criticism from political analysts here and abroad because of his reputation as part of the profligate system the IMF is attempting

Financial analysts said the IMF decision to delay its funding, until at least April, could further weaken the currency, the rupiah, when markets open Monday. The value of the rupiah fell at the end of last week as fears grew in the financial markets that the IMF would hold back this second disbursement of its \$40 billion rescue package.
Mr. Suharto's criticism of the IMF

program was quoted Sunday by Jusuf Syakir, a member of the electoral congress, who said the president told a group of legislators that the free-market philosophy of the agency was not in tune with the Indonesian Constitution.

"He described that indeed the IMF package and the IMF requests are aiming for a liberal economy, which does not agree with Article 33" of the Constitution, Mr. Syakir said. He quoted the president as saying the Constitution envisions an economy based on "family

principles" and "cooperatives."

A week ago, Mr. Suharto said he had already begun to carry out the austerity measures to which he had agreed with

the IMF on Jan. 15. But he said he was concerned that these measures had done nothing to strengthen the rupiah, which remains at less than 30 percent of its value six

Although a number of steps have been announced here, most of the IMF program has not been implemented, economic analysts said.

Disbanded cartels have re-emerged in different guises, most price supports apparently remain in place and banking reform is not being vigorously pur-

In its statement Friday, the IMF took note of the fact that the Indonesian govemment has been preoccupied with its electoral assembly, held every five years. Analysts said it would be difficult to press ahead with economic reform until a new cabinet is named, probably later this month.

But Mr. Suharto also appears to have diverted his attention from the IMF program to his idea of creating what is known as a currency board, which would peg the rupiah to the dollar at a rate perhaps twice as strong as the one that has emerged in financial markets. The IMF and most independent econ-

omists say such a move could derail the economy, driving up interest rates and quickly depleting Indonesia's foreigncurrency reserves, which would be needed to subsidize the new rate.

Nevertheless, Mr. Suharto's son Bambang Trihatmodio, a prominent businessman and a member of the electoral assembly, said that he expected that a currency board would be implemented

LYBERSCAPE

Psion Struggles to Fend Off Microsoft

LONDON - Psion PLC, maker of the world's most advanced hand-held computers, may be about to learn a lesson that drove Apple Computer Inc. to the brink: having the best technology does not guarantee success, especially if you are competing against Microsoft Corp.

Psion's Series 5, introduced in June, marked a quantum leap in the industry. Its laptop-style keyboard, touch-sensiwe screen and dictating capabilities
offered a desktop computer's power and performance, yet was
Although sales of

small enough to fit into a shirt pocket. Consumers responded by buying the Series 5 faster than Psion could deliver them, and only now -200,000 units later



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is production catching up to demand. Still, problems are mounting, with 3Com Corp.'s PalmPilot firmly established as

CURRENCY RATES

Clasings in Austerdam, London, Milan. Paris and Zurich. Saings in other centers: New York and Toronto rates at 4 P.M.

a. To bury one pound: b: Yo buy one dollar; "Links of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not

Other Dollar Values

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they don't have a bridgehead in the key U.S. market," said Philip Harris, a fund manager at Albert E. Sharp and a former Psion shareholder. "We feel Microsoft.

with the new Windows CE, will take over the market in the next few years." Although sales of the Windows CE machines - produced by Compaq Computer Corp., Hewlett-Packard Co. and Philips ectronics NV - so far have not met expectations, they have crowded the market and made consumers think twice about

buying products running on an different platform.

"While we feel that we are very well positioned with our new technology, we are concerned by the state of the market, which has been disrupted by the introduction of the Win CE platform," said David Potter, the Psion chairman and chief executive.

Meanwhile, the PalmPilot has hit a chord with U.S. con-

sumers. A slimmed-down electronic organizer that sells for \$249 - or about half the price of the Series 5 model. While the hand-held computer market has taken off in the past two years, Psion's profit has not followed. The company this week said 1997 net income fell 25 percent, to £7.7 million (\$12.6 million), as the strong pound made its exports more expensive. That means Psion's earnings are little changed from 1995, even though the company's sales rose 57 percent over that period. Adding to analysts' concern, Psion said it was "cautious on the immediate outlook." On Friday,

Psion's shares fell 6.5 pence, to 306. Overall, the shares declined 27 percent last week. The future looks bleak," said Keith Woolcock, an analyst at Merrill Lynch International Ltd.

Apple was squeezed out of the mass market by personal computers running on Windows after it declined to license its Macintosh operating system. Analysts worry that Psion also has missed the opportunity to make its operating system the industry standard. Psion last year named Philips Electronics as the first licensee of its EPOC32 system and said it had licensed the system to another "major global" company.

Mr. Harris said that while Psion was likely to remain market leader in Europe for the next few years, in the longterm, it will be hard-pressed to fend off the competition, he said. Like Apple, Psion has "a superior product, but not the marketing muscle of Microsoft," he said. "At the end of the day, the Microsoft juggernaut will roll over them."

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Aerospatiale: 1997 profit up 75% to FF 1.4 billion

In 1997, the group's commercial, economic and financial performance made further advances. Orders booked rose 27%, and the net attributable profit surged 75% to FF 1.418 bn compared with FF 812 m a year earlier. Net debt was reined in to less than FF 1 bn, marking a further reduction of nearly FF 2 bn in this line. It now represents only 15% of group consolidated equity.

Orders climbed from FF 63.3 bn in 1996 to FF 80.3 bn in 1997. All business areas reported increases. Orders booked for satellites remained stable at a high FF 5.6 bn. The Space and Defence Business's 42% increase was driven by a 63% rise in orders booked by the Missiles Division, and a 114% leap in launchers and space transport orders. Orders booked by the Aircraft Business and by the Helicopter Business rose 24% and 18% respectively. The order backlog now stands at a record FF 160.9 bn: this represents some three years of activity.

Sales climbed in 1997 by 11% to FF 56.3 bn. An additional 25% in billings by the Aircraft Business and a 7% rise for the Helicopters Business offset the 15% decline in the Space and Defence Business. The latter was attributable to billings for satellite business being carried forward to 1988, and a further drop in ballistic and tactical missile

Net attributable profit was FF 1.418 bn compared with FF 812 m a year earlier. This 75% increase was due to improved profits in aircraft and helicopter business despite an environment of keen competition weighing on margins. It was, however, affected by the decline in profits of defence business which was undermined by cuts to military budgets.

Net debt. The implementation of process improvement plans and a reduction in working capital requirements enabled the Group to slice FF 2 bn off the net debt in 1997, bringing it down to FF 939 m. Net debt now represents 15% of the FF 6.4 bn Group consolidated equity. In his comments on the results, Chairman Yves Michot noted: "These

results, combined with the Group's structural reorganisation, confirm Aerospatiale's leading role in building the civilian and military aircraft and space industry in Europe."

Grand and



For jurther information

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Different Tunes, Same Key: Dollar and Bond Traders Are Both Bullish

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribuna

PARIS — The dollar and dollar-bond markets appear to be marching to different tunes.

The currency rallied on news that should have hurt bonds, but bond prices recovered on expectations of slowing growth and inflation and on reduced supply in coming weeks.

The increase in February U.S. employment, average work week and average hourly earnings should mean continued rapid growth, upward pressure on inflation and - sooner rather than later - an increase in short-term interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board that would make holding dollars more attractive.

The dollar, already buoyed by midweek surprise comments from a member of the Bundesbank council that German

trading barely one pfennig away from the year's high of 1.8438 Deutsche marks.

Although the foreign-exchange mar-ket was rattled by reports that the Ger-man, French and Italian central banks were selling dollars, traders said these were commercial sales not intended to stop the rise of the dollar.

In any event, given the widening spread in the dollar's favor between long-term U.S. and German interest rates, analysts say only a change in European monetary policy could weaken the dollar at this point.

The major constraint on the dollar, many analysts agree, is uncertainty about events in Japan. The Bank of Japan is flooding its domestic market with liquidity to ease pressure on money market rates in the run-up to the end of the fiscal

only been moderate as officials continue to hint at upcoming changes in fiscal policy aimed at reviving the economy.

If such measures appear, the yen could rebound sharply. But if such measures remain only promises, the yen could sink dramatically in the new fiscal year — giving the dollar a boost across the board. The dollar ended the week at 127.83 yen, nearly 7 yen below its high

for the year, set in early January.

Meanwhile, the prevailing view in the bond market was that February's employment data are backward looking and fail to capture the impending U.S. slowdown that will be driven by the flood of low-cost imports from Asia. The flood has yet to happen. But with the Treasury expected to pay down more than \$70 billion in debt during the

interest rates could fall despite preparations for monetary union, finished weaken the yen, but the weakness has second quarter, analysts note that potential supply conditions make for a percent sold in North America. Undervery favorable outlook.

The World Bank this week is expected to launch a five-year global bond that could total up to \$5 billion. The paper was being pre-marketed with talk of pricing to yield between 12 and 15 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, over

comparably dated Treasury notes.

Last week, Federal National Mortage Association, or Fannie Mae, issued \$4 billion of three-year notes at a spread of 11 basis points over Treasury rates. Just over two-thirds of the issue was sold in the United States, with 20 percent taken in Europe and 12 percent in Asia.

Mexico also tapped the global mar-ket, offering \$1 billion of 10-year notes at a spread of 288 basis points over Treasury levels. A third was sold in Europe, 13 percent in Latin America and

writers said the issue was two times oversubscribed, and it ended the week

trading at a spread of 286 basis points. But underwriters warned against reading too much into the success of the issue. "This is Mexico-specific and not a general reflection on emerging-market paper," one banker close to the deal said. He said Mexico intended to borrow only \$1.5 billion this year, giving it some rarity value in the new-issue mar-

Also benefiting from rarity value, Procter & Gamble sold \$500 million of five-year notes at a spread of 30 basis points over the reference rate.

It had started out aiming for \$300 million at a spread of up to 35 basis points, but terms were modified in response to heavy demand. The notes

ended the week trading at a spread of 28 basis points.

■ Investors See a Euro Dividend

The adoption of a single currency in Europe will help expand the region's fledgling corporate, municipal and assess backed bond markets, and offer new op. portunities for U.S. investors, speakers said at the Bond Market Association's annual meeting, Bloomberg News reported from Boca Raton, Florida.

The euro, which is expected to be adopted by 11 nations on Jan. 1, will also create a European government bond market that will rival the size of the U.S. Treasury market, speakers said.

"The euro will provide us with a broad, liquid, large market, 'said Cfir-ford Dammers, chief of the International Primary Market Association.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending March 6. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Argentine Peso 3.153604/01/07 91.7584 3.4400

Austrian Schilling

British Pound

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Deutsche Mark

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02/28/25 12/20/03 04/15/06

Boston: Biotech, Medical Devices

and Health Care Investing Confer-

ence, sponsored by International

Los Angeles: Spring Internet World

98 conference. Monday through Fri-

Mexico City: Inflation rate and pro-

Bogota: National Federation of Colombian Coffee Growers Manage-

ducer price index for February.

Ottawa: Housing starts data for

ment Committee to meet.

Business Forum. Tuesday and

243 Morgan Stanley 247 Mexico B FRN 249 Brazil L 250 Fannle Mae

Americas

Wednesday.

February.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, March 9-13

Asia-Pacific Expected Manila: Asia Development Forum

March 9

Thursday

March 12

This Week of the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, Monday through Friday. Canberra: Aústralian Petroleum Production and Exploration Associ-

Manila: Bureau of Treasury to sell 3

billion pesos' worth of two-year

television and videocassette

Wednesday Canberra: Employment indicator da-

Tokyo: Electronic Industry Associ-

recorder shipments for December

ta for January. Tokyo: Current-account surplus

Airways, Kikkoman, Santos,

Sydney: Labor force data for

Tokyo: Used-car sales data for

Wellington: Food prices data for

Hong Kong: External trade data.

Earnings expected Coles Myer,

Tokyo: Bankruptcies and bank lend-

ing and deposits data for February.

Harvey Norman Holdings, Swire Pa-

February; machinery orders data for

February.

January.

February.

and domestic and overseas secu-

rities investments data for January.

Earnings expected: Cathay Pacific

ation of Japan to issue data on color

ation conference. Through Tuesday. Tokyo: Wholesale prices data for Basel: Group of 10 central bank February. governors meet. Bonn: Industrial output data for Earnings expected First Sign Intemational, Seven Network, Westfield Holdings, Wing Fai.

Prague: Jobless data for February. Stockholm: Gross domestic product for fourth quarter. Bonn: Factory orders data for Jan-

indexes for January.

trade balance for December.

Earnings expected: Hirsch,

Hoechst, Kredietbank, Renault, Bic:

Bern: Gross domestic product for

London: European Union social af-

fairs and education ministers meet.

Earnings expected Elsevier,

for February.

February.

for January.

fourth quarter.

Edinburgh, Scotland: European

Union foreign ministers meet. Starts

Magdeburg, Germany: Social Democrats' labor conference. Starts

Madrid: Data on unemployment for

Mexico City: Foreign-reserves da-ta; revised trade balance data for Prague: Money supply data for 1997. Washington: Preliminary estimate Rome: Trade data with non-Eurofor fourth-quarter productivity pean Union countries for January; Earnings expected today: H.J.

Bratislava: Slovakia's gross domes-**Buenos Aires: Companies whose** tic product for 1997; consumer price financial year ended Dec. 31 must report earnings. **Budapest:** Consumer price index Ottawa: Help-wanted data for February. Copenhagen: Current-account and Washington: Wholesale invento-

ries data for January.

Madrid: Consumer price data for Atlanta: Southeastern manufactur-Prague: Producer price indexes for February; final industrial output data

for January

uary.
Washington: Retail sales data for February; preliminary data on import and export prices for February. Caracas: Money supply and inter-

national reserves. Ottawa: Employment data for February. Washington: Producer price index

for February; business inventories

Bargain Hunters Bet on Turnaround

NEW YORK - Last week, bond investors got the biggest dose of bad

news they 've had in weeks, but a grow-ing number were still turning bullish. The Labor Department said Friday the economy added new jobs at a stronger-than-anticipated pace for a fourth consecutive month in February, although the robust growth was not

spurring inflation.
"It's a little bit of a sign of relief," said Joseph Conners, at Beneficial Savings Bank in Philadelphia. "We continue to have strong growth and

Investors were bracing for the worst. Yields on benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bonds climbed 20 basis points in the past three weeks as the economy exhibited few signs of slowing and comments by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan quashed expectations for a cut in interest rates anytime soon.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed Friday at a yield of 6.02 percent, up from 5.92 percent last "Investors were getting bearish," said Tracy Eccles of Hartford Investment Management Co. "We felt the

sell-off was getting overdone."

Mr. Conners and other investors took advantage of a momentary drop in prices to buy bonds when yields were at three-month highs.

The Labor Department said the economy added 310,000 jobs in February, surpassing expectations. The

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

jobless rate fell to 4.6 percent, matching a 24-year low, and average hourly wages rose 0.6 percent.

Such a strong labor market normally sends bond prices tumbling because it raises concern that employers will be forced to raise wages to attract workers, increasing the threat of inflation. That has not been the case lately,

with more investors embracing the notion that the economy may have entered an era of strong growth with little inflation that makes fixed-in-

come securities more attractive.
"Real bond yields are attractive

right now," said Charles Reinhard, market strategist at ABN Amro Chicago Corp. The possibility that growth may slow later in the year, pushing the inflation rate even lower, also raises the allure of bonds, traders said.

Yet reports have provided little evidence to suggest the economy is losing steam. Signs of strength, together with waning expectations for a Fed. interest-rate cut, sent bonds lower in recent weeks.

Yields on 30-year bonds fell to 5.66 percent in January, the lowest since the government began regular sales in 1977, as speculation grew that the crisis in Asia would prompt the Fed to cut interest rates.

Even with the Friday employment report seeming to bolster the argument of vibrant growth, investors were still able to point to evidence supporting the alternate scenario.

The ray of hope in the report was in the manufacturing sector, which didn't gain any jobs," said Mark Hemenetz of Bank of New York. That is where the anticipated slowdown in demand is likely to be felt the most.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Paul Floren

Floating Rate Notes Over 3-month Liber, Noncollable, Fees 0,175%, Barcians Capital.) Bank One North America Interest will be 3-month Libor. Noncollable, Fees 0.175%. (Goldman Sachs Infl.) Bear Steams Companies Over 3-month Libor, Noncollable, Fees 0.30%, Denominations 570,000, (Bear Steams.) Interest will be 2-month Libor. Collable at par in 2000 when Interest will be 3-month Libor. Fee Over 3-month Libor, Noncollable, Fees 0.175. (SBC Dillon Read.) Jardings du Quebec Sun America Institutiona

Barclays Bank	FF1,000	2008	4 7:5	99.514		Over treasuries, Callable in 2003 when interest will be 76% over 3-month Pilbor, Fees 9,25%. (Barcleys Capital.)
Barciays Bank	ITL200,000	2008	1/4	100	-	Over 3-month Libor. Collable in 2003 when interest becomes 14 over 3-month Libor. Fees 0.30 (Credito Hollano.)
Finance for an Italian Library of Movies	ITL475,000	2005	1	100	_	Over 3-month Libar. Noncollable. Fees not disclosed. (Mentil Lynch.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Banco ABN—AMRO	\$150	1999	81/2	99.8826	_	Semi-onnually. Noncatiable. Fees 0.50%. (ABN—AMRO Houre Govett.)
Banque Nationale de Paris	\$125	1999	zero	92		Yield 8,576. Noncollable. Fees 0.50%. Denominations \$100,000. (ABN—AMRO Houre Govell
Dalmler Benz	\$200	2002	6	101.124	99.68	Reoffered at 99.749, NoncoBoble, Fees 144%, ABN—AMRO Houre Gavett.)
DSL Bonk	S200	2001	54	100.90	99.74	Reoffered at 99.7125. Noncollable. Fees 1 44%. (Dresdner Kleinwort Benson.)
Fannie Mae	\$4,000	2001	5 %	99.779	99.71	Noncollable, Fees 0.075%, (Lehman Brothers.)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	\$125	2001	3.10	92.654		Semi-annually. Noncollable. Fees 1 4%. (Nikko Europe.)
Light Servicos de Eletricidade	\$130	1999	9	100		Noncollable. Fees 0.23%. (Bardays Bank.)
Mexico	\$1,000	2008	85%	100		Semi-annually. Nancatlable. Fees 0.75%. (Margan Stanley Dean Witter.)
Ooo Moskovskaya Gorodskaya Telefonnaya	\$150	2001	121/2	100	_	Noncollable, Fees 147%, (Salamon Brothers.)
Procter and Gamble	\$500	2003	6	101.352	99.80	Reoffered at 99.777. Noncatlable. Fees 1 34%. (Goldman Sachs.)
Swiss Bank Corp.	\$250	2002	5 7 4	101.19	99_56	Reoffered at 99.79. Noncollable. Fees 1 W%. (SBC Warburg Dillon Read.)
Landesbank Sachsen	DM500	2005	5	100.065	<u>-</u>	Reoffered at 99.875. Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue mising total to 1.5 billion marks. Fees 0.31%. (ABN—AMRO Hoare Govett.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	£150	2001	65%	100.806	99.77	Reoffered at 99.6 BS. Noncollable. Fees 1 46%. (Dresdner Kleimwort Benson.)
Inter-American Development Bank	E75	2004	·7 /s	103.706	103.90	Nancollable, Fees 0.30%, (Societe Generale.)
Northern Ireland Electricity	£175	2018	6 7/8	98.526		Noncollable, Fees not disclosed, (Bardays Bank.)
CNA	FF2,400	2011	5.90	106.26	-	Reoffered at 105.31. Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue raising told to 4.7 billion francs. Fees 1.30%. (Banque Nationale de Pads.)
Royal Bank of Scotland	FF1,000	perp.	5 %	- 99.27		Callable in 2008 when interest becomes 1.65% over 3-month Liber, Fees not disclosed. (Memili Lynch.)
Hellenic Rallways Organization	ITL325,000	2008	61/4	99.82	99.75	Noncollable. Fees 0.425%. (Devische Margan Grenfell.)
L-Bank	DF200	2002	4 3%	101.018	98.36	Reoffered at 99.393. Noncollable. Fees 1 74%. (ABN—AMRO House Gavett.)
Bayerische Landesbank	SK1,000	2005	5 3/8	101.335	99.40	Noncollable, Fees 1 4%. (Krediathank.)
European Investment Bank	ECU2,000	2008	5	98.387		Noncollable, Fees 0.325%. (Goldman Sochs.)

Last Week's Markets

International Bank for Reconstruction and

European Bank for

Money Rates 8,545.72 271.69 3,364.92 501.93 1,049.34 1,223.79 544.26 1,770.51 Prime rate Federal funds rate 0.50 9.37 0.83 17.131.97 14,831.67 7¼ 7% 7% <u>Binkelin</u> FTSE 100 5,782.90 5,767.30 3.30 3% 3% 7,185.60 7,094.80 France CAC 40 3,483.22 3,421.92 +1,79 450 343 357 4715.95 4709.83 +0.13

ZAR2,000 2028 1314 97.166

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Euromarts

Noncollable Fees 0.875%. (J.P. Morgan.)

Eurobond Yields 811.5 4076. 811.5 4076. 44. 797.0 205. 14101.9 11361. 15,710.4 (5,711.5 6.13 5.87 6.09 5.23 6.09 5.67 6.89 6.61 5.49 5.21 5.53 5.00 5.53 5.00 5.55 5.00 5.55 5.20 5.55 5.20 6.18 5.74 6.18 5.74 6.18 5.74 6.18 5.74 U.S. S. long term U.S. S. mdm term U.S. S. short term 977.3 26.2 1,095.8 11,950.5 14,049.8

Callable in 2008 at 31.895, in 2013 at 42.442, in 2018 at 56.476 and in 2023 at 75.15. Fees 15%

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oth Bullish Any Lessons Learned in Asia Crisis? Not Enough, Fears BIS

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Has anybody learned anything from the financial crisis in East

That is one question the Bank for International Settlements asks in its first in-depth analysis of that crisis, and the fact that the question is asked at all suggests that it should be answered in

The bank's assessment that "questions can be raised concerning the les-Kons that have been drawn from the recent events" is not an integral part of its quarterly report on International Banking and Financial Market Developments issued over the weekend, but it is contained in the accompanying press summary. When asked to explain this, an official said the observation was made after the report had been completed but before it had been distributed.

Stung by criticisms that neither its 20

dense tables of international banking data published quarterly nor its repeated warnings about underpricing of risks in banking and securities operations had adequately signaled the approach of a crisis, the BIS tried raising the tone, questioning the "rapid return" to the international market by many non-Asian developing countries at "narrowing" risk premiums "in the absence of improvements in external financial indicators in many of these countries, particularly given the anticipated im-

not name the countries to which it was referring. The report itself concluded that "existing financial infrastructure and regulatory arrangements need to be adjusted to better reflect the concentration and globalization of markets." But it

pact of the Asian crisis." The bank did

did not mention specific measures. The report stated that the Asian crisis "served as a painful reminder of the growing intertwining between markets, as well as of the complexity of linkages." Describing these, it noted that investors who "had borrowed in offshore dollars or yen to finance investments in emerging market securities were faced with margin calls and had to liquidate securities in less affected mar-

kets to cover losses. Such transactions contributed to the transmission of the crisis to areas that had maintained stronger fundamentals. In addition, reports that Korean banks and institutional investors faced heavy losses on assets booked elsewhere in Asia, or even in Latin America and Eastern Europe, show that investment in emerging market countries can no longer be assumed to be flowing solely

from traditional mature economies." Although the report details bank lending only through the third quarter of last year, it noted that fourth-quarter activity in the syndicated loan market rose some 16 percent — and this at a time when activity in the international

bond market was already contracting sharply in reaction to the turmoil in

Data for the third quarter showed that bank lending to Asia declined for the first time in six years. But the regional decline was concentrated in Thailand. where lending fell \$10.4 billion, and South Korea, where it fell \$2 billion. Bank exposure to China rose \$5 billion and to Indonesia by \$3 billion. The report noted that the turmoil in

Asian currency and equity markets spurred greater reliance on secured lending in the international market. which may have acted as a buffer against contagion outside Asia."

By the BIS measure, the international bond market registered a 10 percent increase last year, to \$963 billion in new issues. Financial institutions accounted for two thirds of the increase.

A special section in the report on trading of emerging currencies con-cluded that the U.S. dollar remains domdomestic currencies even though the role of the United States in the world economy has declined.

inant in most of the local trading of

The study said the yen played a minor role in foreign exchange trading in Bombay, Seoul, Taipei and Bangkok, where it never reaches more than 5 percent of local trading against the do-

mestic currency.
Only in trading against the Czech koruna is the dollar relegated to second place — by the Deutsche mark.

The study said that for every 1 percent appreciation of the dollar against either the mark or the yen, the currencies in Peru, Colombia, Israel, Saudi Arabia and South Africa move by less than 0.25

The mark plays an important role in currency movements only in Eastern Europe and Turkey, where currencies

share between 30 percent to 70 percent of every movement of the dollar against

American Business Ogles Cuba 50 Executives Given the Red Carpet Treatment in Havana

The Associated Press HAVANA - Decaying housing, rusting cranes, depleted pharmacies the scenes that greeted American executives visiting Cuba this weekend were of business opportunities they can-

More than 50 American business executives spent Friday in Cuba as part of a conference carefully designed to avoid spending money in the Communist island, which would be a violation of the 37-year-old U.S. trade embargo.

Cuba rolled out a revolutionary red. carpet: President Fidel Castro, Vice President Carlos Lage, and the ministers of economy, tourism and foreign investment came to meet the visitors - a demonstration of how seriously Cuba takes chances to put its case to Amer-

ican business. Cuba paid for the group's 14-hour stay in Cuba, a cost Castro called "a strategic investment." The first day of the event, which cost participants almost \$3,000 each, was held in Mexico.

'We're here to take a look-see at the

Cuban market, should it open up," said W. Bradford Gary, a board member of the Medical Device Manufacturers Association, which represents 160 American companies.

"If there is indeed a market that will open up, American companies will want a shot at it," he said.

Participants included executives from companies whose oil refineries were confiscated by Cuba in 1960 and grain exporters who lost hundreds of millions of dollars in sales to foreign competitors when the U.S. embargo was tightened in 1992.

The conference organizers are also promoters of a business-backed bill before the U.S. Congress that would ease the embargo by allowing unrestricted sales of food and medical supplies.

The bill is opposed by anti-Castro organizations who fear it may weaken the embargo. But it is supported by leaders of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Council of Churches and former senior officials of Democratic and Republican administrations.

World's Economy Not Derailed by Asia, Ifo Asserts

Reuters

MUNICH — The worldwide economic climate has cooled off a little under pressure from the Asian financial crisis, Germany's Ifo Institute for Economic Research said in a survey published Sunday. But the situation was still pos-

itive, the Ifo analysis said, adding that Southeast Asia had been af-fected the most. A sustained spillover of the crisis into emerging markets in Latin America and Eastern Europe was seen as unlikely.

In Western Europe, the foremost problem remained unemployment, while in Germany, trust in eco-nomic policies had fallen still further. Ifo said.

The institute said it did not expect an end to Asia's troubles in the near future, with Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and South Korea hardest hit by the turmoil. For these countries, the assessment of economic prospects was now considerably worse, Ifo said.

Although problems in the region had already provoked turbulence in international financial markets, experts did not see any serious danger that they would spread to other areas of the world.

In Western Europe, the economic climate remains favorable, the institute said, while in the United States, a "healing" deceleration of growth is in the offing for the next few months.

Ifo said that it still did not see a recovery in Japan for the first half of this year. Trust in the stability of the Japanese financial system had been severely disrupted.

Forecasts of 1 percent growth for Japan this year were seen as real-

In general, experts surveyed by Ifo judged the underlying condi-tions of global financial markets to be positive. Price developments should be moderate, short-term interest rates would remain stable and the dollar would stay strong, they

Japan's Ruling Party Urges Big Package to Spur Economy

TOKYO - Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party wants a package worth more than 10 trillion yen (\$78.2 billion) in place some time after April to help revive the economy, Taku Yamasaki, the party's chief policy planner, isaid Sunday.

Mr. Yamasaki, who heads the policy research council of the Liberal Demo-cratic Party, said, "We will now carry out in a big way a comprehensive economic package after the series of measures we have already taken." The package, to be formed after Par-

liament's approval of the full state

budget for the next fiscal year starting in April, should feature public works projects to be funded by construction bonds, iMr. Yamasaki said. "A dominant view within the party is that the project should exceed 10 trillion yen, and I would like to respect the view

within the party," Mr. Yamasaki said jon a television news show.

Continued from Page 13

China has all the reason to expand domestic

demand and exploit its domestic market," he

Mr. Jiang was quoted as saying: "We

should be confident that we can fend off the

crisis, consolidate the current good situation

at home and seek further development as long

as we follow the principles decided by the central authorities." His comments were said

to have been made Friday at a closed-door

_ session at the National People's Congress.

-- # Beijing May List Ministry Spin-Offs

will allow more cor

ties reported.

Trade Commission.

China," he said.

shares, a top official said Sunday, news agen-

scale enterprises, despite the negative ex-

periences of South Korea's conglomerates.

the lessons from the South Korean cases, our

overall plan on amalgamating enterprise groups will not be affected," said Chen Qing-

tai, deputy minister of the State Economic and

-process of establishing enterprise groups in

A key part of China's reform of its state-

But the chaebol, which were nurtured on

In some key sectors and fields, it is nec-

essary for China to establish very large en-

terprises or enterprise groups in order to develop an economy of scale," Mr. Chen said.

governments, are held largely responsible for sional managers. South Korea's economic crisis because they

owned enterprises is to build up large enterprise

groups like the chaebol that led South Korea's

industrialization drive since the early 1960s.

expanded blindly on heavy borrowing.

"We believe that we will have a smooth

The move underlined China's determination to press ahead with plans to build large-

"While we are going to learn in real earnest

'Especially after the Asian financial crisis,

Mr. Yamasaki has suggested recently various economic stimulus measures. including the use of postal funds to shore up share prices.

Last week, the LDP was reported to be considering drawing up a supplementary budget worth 6 trillion yen for the next fiscal year to finance additional public works.

The party has faced repeated calls by opposition parties to bring in permanent income-tax cuts. Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto implemented a one-off, 2-trillion-yen cut in income tax earlier

Japan's economic doldrums have been widely blamed on a rise in the consumption tax and an end to special income-tax cuts last year.

The United States and Europe have made strident calls for Japan to bolster domestic demand to help the domestic economy, provide support for Asia and aven further rises in Japan's huge trade (Reuters, AFP)

ment more attuned to a market economy.

prise management," Mr. Chen said.

Trade Commission," he added.

de: posts and

erating under government ministries to seek labor; radio, film and television, geology and

independence from their parents and list mineral resources and forestry.

arate government administration from enter-

them bureaus under the State Economic and

Ministries being cut include those respon-

"In this way, enterprises can become in-

dependent legal entities and enter the mar-

He gave no further details of how or when

such companies would list shares. Analysts

currency A-share market, which is traded by

A-share market," said Bruce Richardson,

chief representative for ABN-AMRO Asia in

will find that investors will be much more

B shares are technically reserved for for-

Mr. Chen said the government would still

"We've been talking about the separation

be allowed to inspect companies spun off

from ministries as their owners, but oper-

of government administration from enterprise management for more than 10 years," Mr.

but basically the question has not been re-

Singapore Red Tape Is Shorter, Poll Finds

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Asian red tape has lost some stick, but bureaucracy is still high and will hamper the region's recovery from economic crisis, Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. said Sunday.

"Unless the bureaucrats in individual Asian countries change their ways, the restructuring process that is currently under way will not be substantive enough to get their countries back on track," the research firm said in a report issued in Singapore.

Singapore topped its survey as having the most efficient bureaucracy in Asia and possibly the world, with Hong Kong dropping

to second place.

Hong Kong's reputation for being the region's easiest place to do business slipped, possibly because many civil servants were leaving ahead of the territory's return to Chinese rule, the survey of 300 executives in the region found.

CHINA: Domestic Cost of Asian Turmoil Tallied CHINA: China said Friday that it would dissolve 15 Huge Layoffs

ministries or commissions this year to trim the bloated bureaucracy and make the govern-Continued from Page 1

The most important objective in this rate of 3.1 percent reflects all round of government reorganization is to sep- those who have signed up as seeking work." Analysts have said the true "The government reform will take min-

urban jobless rate could be istries that originally managed enterprises, much higher, since official retain their administrative functions and make statistics do not include laidoff workers, many of whom are sent home on partial pay. The urban rate also leaves

sible for coal power; metallurgy; machine out surplus agricultural labor, communitarian of societies — taxes discourage success, and building; electronics production; chemicals; a huge army of jobseekers and nurture risk takers in an stock market listings are difve on the fringes of China's cities or drift around tion - faces huge obstacles. ment has made a start, parthe country seeking shortterm work. Mr. Li also said Beijing

ket," Mr. Chen said. "Those state enterprises planned to improve social se-that meet requirements can gradually list." planned to improve social se-that meet requirements can gradually list." amount of funds enterprises and Masaru Ibuka, who start- in hopes of cultivating greater and workers were required to ed making tape recorders and said the bulk were destined for the domestic contribute to unemployment transistor radios in an enter-Enterprises currently put

"Many of these entities will list on China's 0.6 to 1.0 percent of worker wages into unemployment funds, while individuals are Shanghai. "Those that want to list B shares not required to contribute.

Under the proposed unemployment fund program, which is before the State Council or cabinet, enterprises will have to contribute 2 percent of wages to a central find while employees will provide a further 1 percent of their salaties.

A current experimental plan requires only 0.621 percent of wages from enter-Chen said. "Some progress has been made, prises. Mr. Li said the funding was too low to provide ad-(Reuters, AFP) equate cover. (Reuters, AFP)

JAPAN: Entrepreneurs Wanted

Continued from Page 1

fear the country is losing ground in an emerging global economy that will increasingly reward creativity, flex- Now, the need is for software ibility and entrepreneurship, which is a rarity here.

Japan is grappling with ways to inspire entrepreneurship in a society that looks that they can expand. Japan askance at those who venture out alone. But the campaign to venture capital. Banks are create individuals in the most loath to lend to upstarts, high exceedingly risk-averse na-

pan has never had entrepreneurs. Many of today's giant prise that became Sony Corp. But these days, corporate

life is so comfortable that risk-taking is an alien idea. The Japanese still regard individualism with suspicion — the word for it, kojin shugi, is sometimes used pejorat-

ively to connote selfishness. Scholars partly attribute the problem to the education system, with its rigid hierarchy and emphasis on memorization: Such an approach has made society more attuned to disciplined assembly lines than to more creative activities, said Masaru Yoshitomi, a prominent economist at the

LTCB Research Institute. 'The paradigm has been

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changing," he said. In the 1970s, the focus was on factory workers, he said, and people needed good basic skills, and Japan thrived.

engineers, and Japan lags. Besides creativity, entrepreneurship also needs a system to finance companies so has almost no true system of ficult to secure. Th Still, it is not as though Ja- ticularly in setting up programs to encourage new

businesses with special loans. companies were founded by brave people like Akio Morita

On a broader level, Japan is trying to re-educate its people creativity and independent thinking. Entrepreneurship has become a buzzword among board directors, salarymen, government offi-

cials and young students. Lectures, seminars and books abound, offering stepby-step guidance on how to become an entrepreneur. Ultimately, some scholars say, a fundamental shift is needed.

"For entrepreneurship to work, you have to have a free market, one where the strong win and the weak lose," said Daizaburo Hashizume, a sociologist at Tokyo Institute of Technology. "With this kind of market, old companies disappear and new companies rise. But there is no such free market in Japan."

SHORT COVER

FRANKFURT (Bloomberg) — Hans Tietmeyer, the president of the Bundesbank, has rebutted accusations by Der Spiegel magazine that he and the bank's chief economist, Otmar Issing, engaged in improper government bond transactions.

Tietmeyer Refutes Accusations

Der Spiegel claims in Monday's edition that an asset manager bought five-year notes worth 1 million Deutsche marks (\$546,000) on credit for Mr. Tietmeyer when he was bank vice president in 1992. At that time, according to the magazine, it was clear within the Bundesbank that interest rates would fall and the price of the notes would rise.

"The asset manager neither directly nor indirectly received any information about the intentions of the Bundesbank," Mr. Tiermeyer said Saturday. He added that neither he nor Mr. a result, no insider information was used in the purchase.

Lufthansa Gets a Japanese Partner

BERLIN (Combined Dispatches) — Deutsche Lufthansa AG said Sunday it was forming an alliance with All Nippon Airways Co. of Japan.

The carriers will link their frequent-flyer programs from May 1, and will operate many flights as if they were a single airline, an arrangement known as code-sharing, later this

Lufthansa also said on Sunday that it was planning to create more than 3,500 new jobs this year. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Paris Optimistic on Jobless Total

PARIS (Reuters) — Finance Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn of France said Sunday he expected unemployment rolls to be under 3 million by the end of the year because of economic growth and rising youth employment. France's unemployment rate stands at 12.1 percent, with 3,033,700 registered as jobless.

Saudi Arabia to Skip OPEC Meeting

RIYADH (Bloomberg) - Saudi Arabia will not attend an Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting next week because Venezuela does not plan to attend and the cartel cannot act to lift prices without all members present, a person familiar with the government's plans said.

OIL: Equatorial Africa's Reserves Fuel Rush by Foreign Firms

local investors.

eign investors.

special loans and relationships with former ations would fall into the hands of profes-

choosy than in the past.'

Continued from Page 1

"The geological evolution of this region has produced a fortuitous com-bination of all the right ingredients re-quired for big oil fields," said Art Green production manager for Mobil in Equatorial Guinea.

The potential here is enormous," said Jean-Francois Gavalda, an expert with Elf Aquitaine SA, France's largest oil company. "There are new discovtries every two or three months, and that is why all the oil companies want to be While it is much too soon to know

whether Mr. Manana's prediction for Equatorial Guinea will fully pan out, oil company executives, industry analysts and diplomats say that the tiny country's speciacular entry onto the international oil scene is in many ways typical of a burst in exploration and production that is already well under way in this region. Nigeria, the big power in the area, has Augeria, the big power in the area, the sage been a major producer of oil, both substore and off. But as Nigeria's own purput has grown, recent discoveries amoughout the Gulf of Guinea have spread the oil bounty even to such backwaters as Malabo, capital of this former amish colony of only 350,000 people. From coastal Nigeria to Angola, tean exploration off West Africa is egularly yielding major finds that have suddenly turned this region into one of the world's hottest zones for interna-

hional oil companies. The booming interest can be sensed in the first-class cabins of coastal airline flights, where heavy Texas drawls have anddenly become as common as the

colonial powers.

The growing importance of the Gulf of Guinea's oil reserves to the West was displayed in December, when Madeleine Albright insisted on tagging Angola onto her itinerary during her first African tour as secretary of state.

"Angola will soon be supplying 10 percent of U.S. oil imports, which is considerably more than Kuwait before the Gulf War," said James Rubin, the State Department spokesman. "It simply does not make sense to visit Central

Africa without visiting Angola."
Throughout the Cold War, Washington was a principal backer of the Angolan rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi, and kept Angola's Marxist government at arm's length.

Nowadays, it is Mr. Savimbi who is out in the cold, while Washington courts the government in Luanda, Angola's capital. A U.S. company, Chevron Corp., is the leading producer in Angola, but is facing sharply increasing competition, particularly from Elf.

Mrs. Albright's recent African oil diplomacy has been matched by the foreign policies of France and Britain. President Jacques Chirac of France, for example, called his counterpart in the Republic of Congo. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, to congranulate him less than 48 hours after his victory in a devastating four-month civil war. The call was made despite the fact that General Sassou-Nguesso had just overthrown a democratically elected

president. Pascal Lissonba. Elf derives about 60 percent of its global oil production from the Gulf of

more customary accents of France and Britain, this region's dominant former Guinea, and just prior to the war in Congo had inaugurated the world's largest deep-water offshore rig.

Just as in the Gulf, the need to be

present in the region, indeed to beat foreign competition to the punch in rich emerging markets, has recently led Westem governments to play down concerns over such issues as democracy, human rights and good governance in the name of energy security and corporate profits. In addition to their vast oil reserves,

all of the Gulf of Guinea's producers share the traits of authoritarian government. They also have in common brazen forms of official corruption, which have made their small elites some of the richest in the world while leaving the bulk of their populations in poverty. In Equatorial Guinea, where the oil

income should ensure a comfortable life for all, President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo has begun pledging not to repeat the mistakes of neighbors, like Nigeria and Gabon, that have squandered export earnings.

So far, Equatorial Guinea has avoided the kind of turmoil that has swept neighbors like the Republic of Congo. But with many of the country's most promising oil fields abutting the maritime border with Nigeria, and intensely competitive oil companies from around the world already making feelers for prospecting rights, many wonder if a nation so small can long avoid being buffeted by similar intrigue.

"We are a little country that minds its own business," said Mr. Manana, the Equatorial Guinea oil official, adding, "All we want is to be left alone so that we can develop our country."

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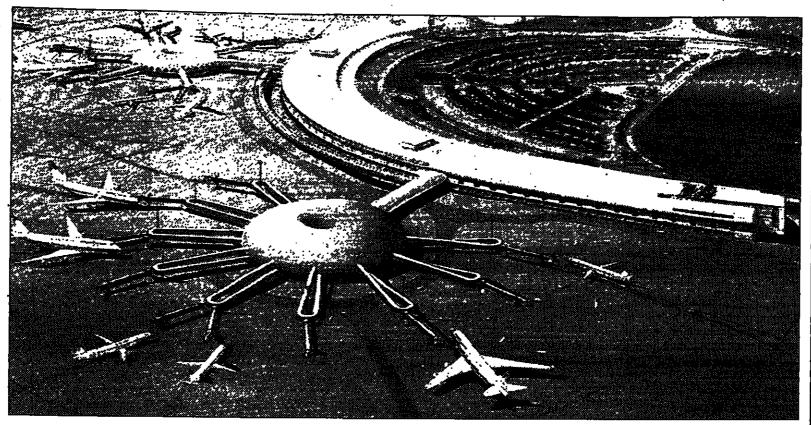
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THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

ABU DHABI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

The expansion project for Abu Dhabi



Right, the second 100-meter satellite, which will be connected to 11 aircraft stands.

THE MILLENNIUM'S NEW MASTER PLAN

A \$330 million expansion program will meet the demands of the next century.

ishing rate over the gardens, palms, shrubs and flowers, and lined with massive concrete-and-glass ters. buildings rising up against the blue skies.

This is a modern, bustling city, boasting every amenity and service, from luxury hotels and a vibrant banking ambitious development plan sector to abundant recreational facilities for tourists on both land and sea.

Abu Dhabi International city center, can be credited airport in the Gulf. The mas-1994 of Al Ain International under his direction we Airport, located in the emir- achieving those aims." ate's interior, some 100 ki-

OUALITY SERVICE FOR JETS

The massive hangar standing out against the desert skyline a short distance from Abu Dhabi's main airport

complex is GAMCO, the Gulf Aircraft Maintenance Com-

pany. At almost any given time, there is a line of aircraft

from countries as far afield as Turkey, Canada, the

Caribbean, other Gulf Cooperation Council countries and the Far East waiting in front of it to be serviced. The

12,600-square-meter building can accommodate three

GAMCO is one of the few aircraft service centers of

excellence in the region, and it has gained an international

reputation for quality and reliability. In addition to sched-

uled maintenance, for which it holds airworthiness cer-

tification from more than 20 different countries, it un-

dertakes unscheduled maintenance, major modifications

and refurbishments of all kinds of civil, corporate and

L1011s or A340s plus two A320s simultaneously.

bu Dhabi has de- Arab Emirates to have two veloped at an aston- international airports.

The city skyline changes last 30 years. What was once weekly. To keep up with a scattering of low-level modern developments, Abu buildings along a sandy Dhabi Airport is changing. seafront is now a sweeping too - not just to meet incorniche landscaped with creased traffic needs, but to turn the airport into one of the Gulf's premier aviation cen-Abdullah Bilhaif, director

of engineering for the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA), explains some of the main points: "The airport's will upgrade existing facil-

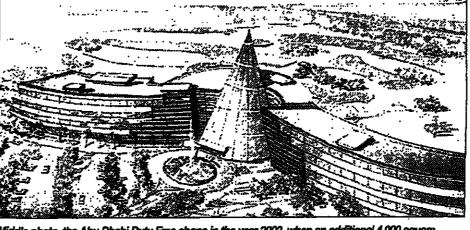
The existing terminal fa-

an overhead tunnel. The proposed new terminal and satellite, designed by Aéroports de Paris. emphasize continuity ities, build new ones and in- with existing airport architeccorporate some existing ture. At the same time, they ones. It will be carried out in will incorporate the latest Airport, located about 35 ki- phases, so that by the year technology to achieve a high lometers (20 miles) from the 2000 we will have the best level of passenger service together with operational flexwith much of the continuing ter plan was set up with the fallity and efficiency. While transformation. Its position as assistance of Sheikh Hamdan the new satellite design will a major aviation center was bin Mubarak Al Nahyan, reflect the shape of the earlier enhanced with the opening in chairman of the DCA, and one, it will be more innoparent. It will make use of cutting-edge contemporary lometers from Abu Dhabi cilities consist of a futuristic building technology, incorcity. This makes Abu Dhabi saucer-shaped satellite build-porating a blend of continuity the only emirate in the United ing linked to the concourse by and tradition with innovation and modernity:

Two parallel aspects

Mr. Bilhaif points out that passenger facilities will inmonth. TAMS International duty-free area. of the United States is also runway project.

meter-diameter (330-foot) There will be first and busi- Al Ain expansion satellite, larger than the ex- ness class lounges, rest and Although it only opened four hanced facilities at Al Ain isting one, will be connected recreation rooms, a movie directly to 11 aircraft bays theater and a playground. A airport at Al Ain, the green the region, a particularly atthe most modern jets. The tern will link the existing expanded. It is currently with mountains and desert



Middle photo, the Abu Dhabi Duty Free shops in the year 2002, when an additional 4,000 square meters of retail space will feature walkways styled as real streets overlooking boarding lounges.

Above, the 200-room Airport Hotel will be flanked by a nine-hole grass golf course.

crease handling capacity to 7 ing passengers, who will also million passengers a year. have access to one of the best The project will be carried regional duty-free shopping out in two parallel aspects, complexes, which will be a 200-room airport hotel with facilities will include new ofthe first of which starts this double the size of the existing a nine-hole grass golf course. fices, high-tech in-flight ca-

advantage of some of the three years later. In stage one, a second 100- latest operational technology.

Club is part of a giant project

over the next three years.

when completed, the new high level of security by sep- new one, and a new aircraft airlines. The existing passenarating arriving and depart- apron will provide remote ger departure lounge is to be

Airlines - currently about be completed within two icated freight terminal products. preparing plans for a second 45 - will be able to take years, and the hotel about which is being designed by

years ago, the international

stands for another seven jets. doubled in size, and there Stage two will include a will be an enlarged check-in second terminal building and area and a VIP lounge. Other

> Meinhardt of Australia. The Department of Civil Aviation hopes that the en- available for both men and women. will help boost tourism in



"The Abu Dhabi Department of Civil Aviation is consistently researching and implementing strategies aimed at improving aviation in the region.

"Accordingly, Abu Dhabi International Airport is currently undergoing construction projects that will include the addition of a new satellite building, which has been awarded to the French company Aéroports de Paris.

"The 700 million dirham project is set to be fully operating by 2002. Aéroports de Paris will design a new satellite and terminal building, which will be futuristic in design and will double passenger-handling capacity to nearly 7 million.

"A comprehensive master plan has been drawn up that will take the airport into the 21st century and beyond. As transit traffic is being replaced by more nonstop flights with the new generation of long-distance jets, transfer business is seen as the future growth area. Abu Dhabi hopes to take advantage of the new trend and become the hub airport between Asia, the Far East and Europe."

> Sheikh Hamdan bin Muburak Al Nahyan Chairman of the DCA

TURNING FLYERS INTO BUYERS

One of the highlights of Abu Dhabi Airport is its award-winning duty-free shopping complex.

bu Dhabi Duty Free will be doubled in size when the airport expansion is completed, as the new satellite will provide an extra 4,000 square meters of retail space, dedicating a total of 7,200 square meters to duty-free

The new complex is expected to be home to 50 brandname boutiques and 20 specialty boutiques

The complex is designed to convey a High Street shopping experience, with walkways and escalators overlooking boarding lounges. "Such a magificent duty-free area will be the venue for many favorite top-of-the-line boutiques sought ager of Abu Dhabi Duty Free. "Space is also available for first and business class lounges, rest and relaxation rooms, a movie theater and a playground." Sales last year amounted to more than \$75 million and are continuing to rise as more innovative developments take place in the duty-free area.

Mr. Mounib adds: "We have brought a new look to taxfree shopping in the Middle East region by introducing the 'brand' image concept of a shop-within-a-shop, combined with many self-service counters. There has been a major renovation and refurbishment of the perfume department. which now stocks 36 of the leading brand names in the

Each manufacturer has its own counter, where trained beauty consultants are available to give individual advice to any of the 3.3 million passengers who use the airport each year. These specialists can explain the best treatments for skin The terminal is expected to tering services and a ded- care as well as the proper use of cosmetics and other

In what is probably a first for the region, there are also two beauty rooms." where passengers can try out new products and receive advice from the beauty consultants, who are

Names to conjure with

Tempt, try and buy is our strategy for beauty-care capable of accommodating moving transportation sys- oasis city, is also going to be tractive part of the emirate, products," says Mr. Mounib. There are now 20 leading brand-name counters, including Calvin Klein, Dior, Chanel. YSL, Clinique, Clarins, Estée Lauder, Kenzo, Cartier, Lancôme. Bulgari, Revlon, Escada, La Prairie, Givenchy, Aramis, Pupa, Guerlain, Ralph Lauren, Tommy, Nina Ricci, Elizabeth Arden and Jean Paul Gaultier. There is also a general area displaying 16 other leading brands.

With the "sweet smell of success" pervading the duty-free complex, its discreet lighting, tasteful decor and special marble floors create a subtle atmosphere for flier-buyers. The aim is to suggest that everything on display is within their

Other changes introduced last year include the relocation and expansion of the leatherwear section, which now offers products from the Italian design house Salvatore Ferragamo for the first time in the Middle East. Items include handbags. shoes, ties and scarves. Similar products are also available from the Spanish company Richel and from other leading brand names like Gucci, Versace and Adolfo.

World-class bargains

Abu Dhabi, which has won a number of awards for excellence and promotion from the tax-free industry, offers some of the best bargains of any airport in the world. Mr. Mounib is confident of future expansion and is convinced that brand-name outlets will lead the way. "By accommodating some of the world's biggest names in product merchandising at dedicated outlets, we have created the most opulent ambiance for carefree and pleasant shopping." he

Mr. Mounib is also responsible for the duty-free shops at Al Ain International Airport, which is being expanded as well. The existing complex consists of eight shops selling watches, gold jewelry, perfumes and cosmetics, beverages and tobacco, electronics and cameras, fashion and leather goods, food, books and toys. •

"ABU DHABI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. It was sponsored by Abu Dhabi Airport Duty Free. WRITER: Michael Frenchman in Britain PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Malider.

military aircraft. terminal building will offer a satellite terminal with the served by more than eight oases. •

AIRPORT HOTEL AND BUSINESS CLUB

New hotels and leisure facilities are helping to attract more visitors to the emirate.

prises at the Abu son. Dhabi Airport is the business center. There is also

hotel can be used by anyone sion. in transit, irrespective of the Membership in the Busi-

ne of the biggest sur- price of \$16 per visit per per- three-minute express check- duty-free shopping and a vis-

transit hotel, which has 22 titles members to join the whisks travelers through and a taste of the "Arabian rooms, first-class restaurants, Business Travelers Club, check-in, immigration and Experience."

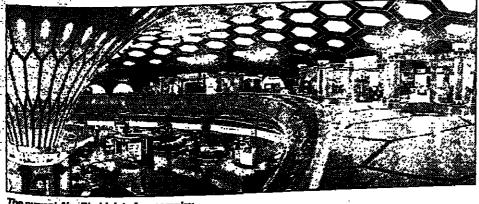
24-hour service, a spacious with full access to all busi
Luxury hourselves. lounge and a well-equipped ness and leisure facilities, use an exclusive departure national management teams Whether it's for a good lounge, restaurant, children's and those run by the Abu a health club and children's night's sleep, or just a few play area, business center Dhabi National Hotels Comhours' relaxation, the transit and fitness center. Transit passengers wish- hotel provides an ideal oasis ing to use the hotel and its of peace and quiet. A new facilities need not pass 200-room hotel is planned through immigration. The for the future airport expan-

class in which they are trav-ness Travelers Club provides eling at the very reasonable another important service:

in in Abu Dhabi Airport. The it to the souk, but for all kinds An annual fee of \$408 en- meet-and-greet service of water sports, desert safaris

> The Arabian experience Abu Dhabi is one of the main gateways for visitors to the United Arab Emirates, which is now on the crest of a tourist boom.

They come not only for the



The current Abu Dhebi duty-trae complex.



Travelers can relax on the 18-hole Abu Dhabi Airport sand golf Abu Dhabi Airport Golf course, which opened in November.

that will include the addition of a new nine-hole grass one of the first countries to In addition, the city has an skating skills. Abu Dhabi was just off the city's seafront.

Many of the hotels are locourse as well as a new hotel introduce sand boarding and cated on, or close to, a beach. skiing on the desert dunes. One development - the There is also a project for a Jazira Beach Resort - inice rink for those who want to multimillion-dollar theme cludes a hotel on a small iscool off and show off their park on a man-made island land that can be reached via a

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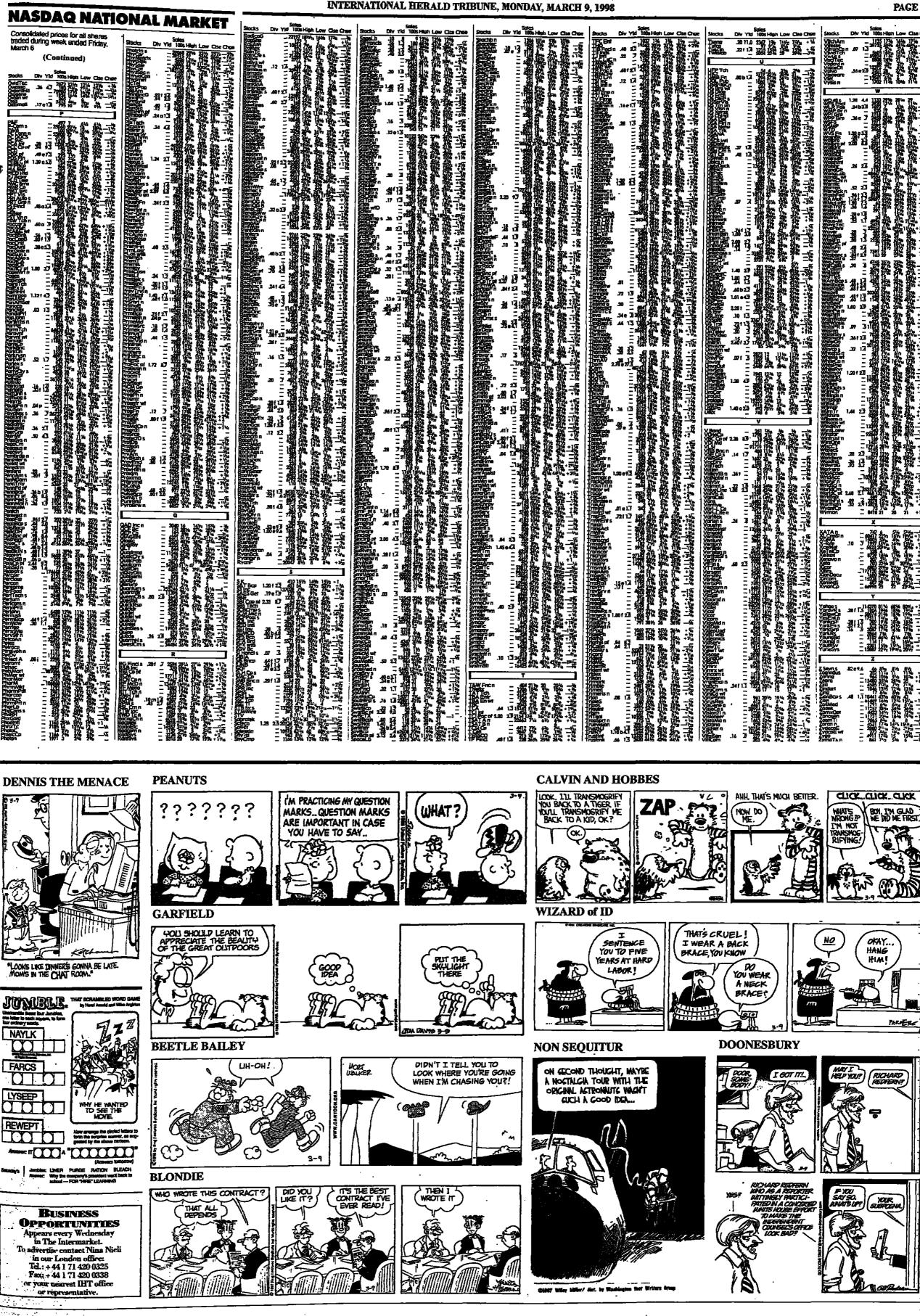
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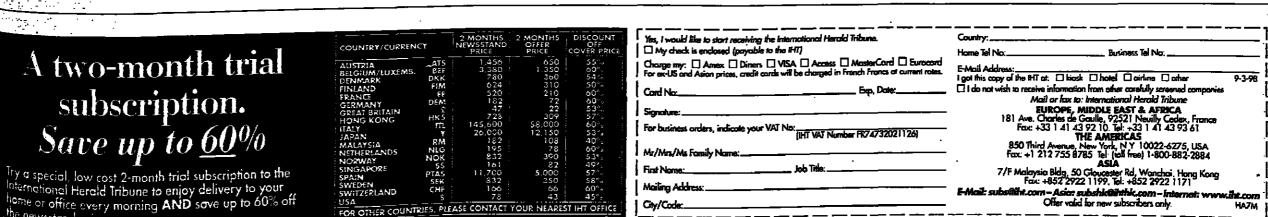
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Inter's Defense Weakens, And Parma Steps Up, 1-0

Milan's defense suffered a lapse late in the The result on Sunday was a 1-0 loss at AC Parma that pushed Inter further behind the

Serie A leader, Juventus. Ronaldo was fouled in the 67th minute by

Ze Maria, a Parma defender, and his penalty shot was saved by Gianluigi Buffon, Parma's

EUROPEAN SOCCER ROUNDUP

20-year-old goalkeeper. Hernan Crespo scored the winner 11 minutes later, taking advantage of Inter's inability to clear a corner kick.

Juventus gained a 1-1 draw at Udinese when Alessandro Del Piero scored with one minute to play. Juventus has won just one of its last five matches, but Inter has lost two of its last three.

ENGLAND Bernard Lama, the French international goalkeeper, made four spectacular saves in only his second start of the season as West Ham earned a 1-1 tie at Arsenal on Sunday in the quarterfinal of the FA Cup.
Ian Pearce, a center half, gave West Ham

the lead in the 12th minute with his first goal for the club. Pearce later fouled Martin Barcelona. Keown of Arsenal in the 27th minute to give Arsenal a penalty. Dennis Bergkamp scored to level the game.

the semifinals. Timur Ketsbaia gave Newcastle the lead in the 16th minute with his first goal in the FA Cup. Gary Speed struck 10 minutes later. Nine players received yellow cards and Adrian Moses of Barnsley was ejected.

In quarterfinals Saturday, Wolves of the

By Tim Noonan

Special to the Herald Tribune

has unveiled an environmentally

um that will be the likely venue for

The Yokohama International Sta-

the 2002 final.

onship of the Far East.

first division won, 1-0, at Leeds of the Premier Ronaldo missed a penalty kick, and Inter League. Sheffield United, of the first division, drew 1-1 at Coventry of the Premier League.

In the only Premier game on Sunday, Aston Villa, which is near the bottom of the standings, won 1-0 at Chelsea, which is chasing league-leading Manchester United. Julian Joachim scored the only goal after 51

Manchester United still leads the division by nine points even though it lost, 2-0, at heffield Wednesday on Saturday.

span Celta Vigo moved into third place in the first division with a 1-0 victory on Sunday at struggling Sporting Gijon. Celta climbed to third, overtaking Atletico Madrid, which drew 0-0 with Betis of Seville.

Celta is three points behind second place Real Madrid. Real lost, 3-0, at Barcelona, the leader, on Saturday. The match turned on the ejection of Fernando Hierro, the Real central defender, in the 52d minute for his second yellow card. The game was tied, 0-0, following a series of acrobatic saves by Rund Hesp of Barcelona and Bodo Illgner of Real.

Sonny Anderson gave Barcelona the lead in the 69th minute, scoring from close range. Luis Figo and Rivaldo added late goals for

GERMANY Bayern Munich had the chance to exploit a slip by Kaiserslautern, the Bundesliga league leader. Instead Bayern, the Newcastle beat Barnsley, 3-1, to advance to reigning champion, lost even more ground Kaiserslautern could only draw, 1-1, at home against Werder Bremen on Friday. On Sunday night, Bayern lost, 1-0, to Schalke in Gelsenkirchen. Thomas Linke scored the only goal in the 19th minute.

SCOTLAND Erik Pedersen of Dundee



Robert Di Matteo of Chelsea, left, battling with Dwight Yorke of Aston Villa.

United scored an own goal in the last minute Johnstone, 3-0. Hearts overpowered Ayr, 4-1. Sunday to give Celtic a 3-2 victory in the quarterfinal of the Scottish Cup.

Falkirk, of the first division, and Hearts, of

NETHERLANDS PSV Eindhoven made up a little ground on the runaway Dutch league leader, Ajax Amsterdam, with a 1-0 victory at the premier division, also reached the semi- Utrecht on Sunday. Ajax's match at Enschede finals by winning Saturday. Falkirk upset St. was called off after heavy rain. (AP. Reuters)

In Defeat, Irish Gather Respect

France Wins a Close Match, 18-16

By Peter Berlin International Herald Tribune

rugby union championship, took the wrong option. 17-16, to Scotland, Brian Ashton, the Irish coach, fell on his sword.

ably similar margin — 18-16, to France - but Warren Gatis more secure in his job as a

Two weeks ago, France went to Edinburgh and thrashed Scotland, 51-16. Form suggested Ireland was in for a walloping in Paris,

where it has not won since 1972. Indeed, Ireland hadn't scored a try there since 1980. the last time the result was even close. On Saturday it scored a try and came within nine minutes and a few inches of a historic victory.

That did not mean, however, that Gatland, a New Zealander, was a happy man after the match.

"We took huge steps and regained our self respect and credibility," he said. "We completely silenced critics who thought that we would lose by 30-odd points." But even as he tried to

pluck encouragement from defeat, his face and tone of voice were miserable. France was terrible for

much of the match, perhaps because of the way the Irish played, perhaps because it took the Irish for granted. France had destroyed England a month ago with an ad-

renaline-pumped assault in were flat. "We lacked energy" and aggression," said Rafael Ibanez, the French captain. The French were unable to

play the game at the relentless pace that had reduced Scotland to exhaustion. The Irish only Welsh touchdown early were able to impose a stop-Nakata is a physically powerful China failed to qualify for the start pace, helped by their vulplayer. Unfortunately, Takeshi finals, but Houghton said that after nerability to niggling injuries only a month in the job he had seen that forced a series of brief,

France's forwards, particthe tenacious Irish pack.

France's backs, harried by Irish defenders, could not re- After Ireland their victories over England lost its opening match a and Scotland. They dropped month ago in the Five Nations the ball repeatedly and often.

On the one occasion that the French did create an overlap, in first half, Christophe On Saturday, Ireland lost Lamaison had a choice of its second match by a remark- three unmarked men to pass to. Any of the three could have scored. Lamaison chose land, Ashton's replacement, the one in a green shirt, and after a moment's unbelieving hesitation, Denis Hickie turned and galloped 60 me-ters to score Ireland's first try in Paris in 18 years.

Eric Elwood converted and kicked three penalties, and the Irish led, 16-6, with 20 minutes to play. FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

Finally, the French put together a signature flowing move and winger Philippe Bernat-Salles touched down in the corner. Seconds later he might have scored again but he was tackled inches from the line by Colin. O'Shea, Ireland's impressive fullback. The Irish still led 16-13.

On an afternoon of French. errors, the Irish undid themselves with two of their own. O'Shea, otherwise faultiess, knocked the ball forward to give France possession France used the chance to force a lineout near the Irish line. The Irish threw in but lost the ball, and after a huge maul involving several backs and all 16 forwards, Ibanez squirmed over and touched down to give France a barely deserved victory.

Wales, which is playing its home games at Wembley Stadium in north London; recovered from its tranmatic the opening 15 minutes, thrashing by England two. Against Ireland the French weeks ago with a hard-won weeks ago with a hard-won victory over Scotland.

Gregor Townsend and Damian Cronin scored firsthalf tries for Scotland, which

led, 13-9, at the break. Wayne Proctor scored the in the second half, but the game was won by the kicking of the Welsh fly-half, Arwel on and scored 11 points.

an opportunity to tune up their squads for the World Cup finals this

BASEBALL

ota 20, Tampa Bay 5 Texas 9. Boston 1 Detroit 6. Cleveland 3 Philadelphia 9. New York Yankees 6 Detroit 4 Houston 4 Los Angeles 18. Baltim Pittsburgh & Cincinnati 5 lew York Mets 9, Kan Onkland 5. Chicago White Sar Angheim 19. Chicago Cubs 8 Seattle 18. Milwaukee 9 Colorado 5. Son Diego 3 Arizona 11, San Francisco 7 Mantreat 11, Florida 4 Toronto 9, St. Louis 4 Boston 9, Pittsburgh 7 hia 9, Cincinnati 1 Atlanta 9. Houston 4

nto & St. Lauis 7 Detroit 5. New York Yankees 5, 11 Innings Seattle 7, Chicago Cubs 4 BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS EASTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION RAL DIVISION
44 16 .733
42 18 .700
37 23 .617
35 24 .573
32 28 .533
29 30 .492
27 33 .450
13 46 .220 WESTERN CONFERENCE MIDWEST DIVISION .729 — .667 39 .533 119 .500 134 .237 29 .213 31 PACIFIC DIVISION 75 DIVISSION 45 15 .750 — 41 18 .495 37-39 21 .650 6 34 24 .586 10 26 36 .419 20 13 47 .217 32 12 47 .203 32'4 Segifie L.A. Lakers

29 19 30 20—98 35 22 28 23—108 8 23: B: Walker 16-26 3-5 35, Mercer 10-18 4-Alumny 7), Boston 48 (Walker 13). Assists—Washington 19 (Strictional 7), Boston 26 (Anderson 10). Ulah

Ulah 31 23 37 31—122
New Jersey 36 19 24 36—155
U.: Malone 12:23 8-11 32: Harmocek 8-12 7-8 33: N.J.: Cassell 12:22 5-5 29, Van Hom 1016 2-4 23: Reboards—Ulah 45 (Malone 12:23

TOKYO — Less than two months after France opened the stadium that will stage the the stadium to many people," he said. final of the 1998 World Cup, Japan cost \$445 million and seats \$0,000. The Yokohama Stadium's elec-

burning city waste and a heat pump operated by waste water from a sewage treatment plant.

dium was officially opened for the start of the four-nation Dynasty Cup competition. The cup is generally was blighted because that stadium did not have undersoil heating. Yokoregarded as the unofficial champihama has hot water pipes under the The fourth Dynasty Cup assumed turf, and, despite the steady downadded significance because it al- pour of freezing rain on opening night lowed rivals Japan and South Korea on March 1. 28, the pitch was still immaculate after two matches.

Mobile cameras project brilsummer. Despite winning its third liantly clear pictures of the action anese tearn did just enough to clinch Dynasty Cup. Japan onto two buge screens. This is useful looked less than sharp in losing the because the nearest seats are about win 3-0 to take first place. final game to China, 2-0, on Sat- 30 meters (100 feet) away from the urday in Tokyo. South Korea settled pitch in a stadium originally planned League is only five years old, pasdifficult to wage attacks on oppovelop a few skilled ball players, ularly the back row, could dewhen Jenkins was hurt in the
for third place ahead of Hong Kong, to house athletic championships. It sion for the game has been stoked by
nems who were bigger. If Okada felt China may well be an Asian power velop no momentum against 18th minute, Thomas came

The new Yokohama venue, an struction for the World Cup. Hiden- percent of the televisions in the matched against China, wait until he hour south of Tokyo, is being billed obu Takahide, the Yokohama may-

Japan, Champion of Far East, Looks Ahead to World Cup

and technologically friendly stadi- tricity comes from incinerators eration officials, and received favorable comments about his city's hopes to stage the World Cup final. wage treatment plant. A decision has yet to be made on the The first soccer match at the Stade site for the final. Yokohama's sole de France on a freezing January night rival is the Saitama Prefectural Stadium, to be completed in 2002.

> The rising expectations of Japan's soccer fans were apparent in the chorus of boos the home team received after its disappointing performance Satur-day against China, although the Japthe tournament China needed to

country tuned in for the final World sees Argentina and Croatia, who will Cup qualifier against Iran, making the broadcast the highest rated sports program in 25 years. Hidetoshi Nakata, a talented 21-year-old Takahide also met with a number midfield player, has become one of of top South Korean soccer fed- the most visible faces in the country, an honor previously reserved for the emperor and baseball players such as Īchiro Suzuki.

'He has had over 100 companies asking about endorsements," said Jack Sakazaki, president of one of Japan's largest sports marketing firms, "but the people who handle him don't want Nakata distracted and they don't want him overex-posed. Unlike Ichiro, who is huge in Mexico and even the Netherlands, posed. Unlike Ichiro, who is huge in Japan, Nakata has an opportunity to the group favorite, would not be out be an international star.

have 10 more Nakatas. After losing enough to believe the country has restful, delays. Although Japan's professional J- to China, Okada remarked that it was vast potential. If Houghton can dewhich lost all three of its matches. was upgraded midway through con- recent international success. Sixty that his undersized team was over- in time for the 2002 World Cup.

likely make Japan's first World Cup trip memorable but unpleasant. South Korea, too, is trying to

overcome a lack of bulk. "I think they are among the fittest teams in the world with inexhaustible energy," said Bobby Houghton, the China coach and former manager of Swedish club Malmo. "But as some of our bigger players demonstrated, they will certainly encounter problems against physical clubs."

The South Koreans are making their fifth trip to the World Cup.

With their aggressive and tireless

SOUTH AFRICA VS. PAKISTAN

THIRD TEXT, THIRD DAY SUNDAY IN PORT ELIZABETH, S. AFRICA

INDIA VS. AUSTRALIA

NEW ZEALAND VI. ZIMBABWE

OME-DAY MATCH SURDAY IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

imbabwe: 229-9 in 50 overs New Zealand wan match by 2 runs and took

GOLF

QATAR MASTERS

Scores from Sunday's final round of \$1 million Catar Mesters, being played on 7,273-yard (8,456-meter), par-72 Doha Golf

Australasian Tour Championship

RUGBYUNION

FIVE NATIONS

STAMDINGS: France & points: England 2: ales 2: Scotland 2: I reland 0.

SUPER 12

SKIING

WORLD CUP

HEN'S DOWNSER!

France, 1:44.68.

70-71-66-66--273

67-70-71-72-280

72-68-70-70-280

Andrew Cottor, Scot. Andrew Cottor, Swe. Patrik Sjoland, Swe. A. Sherborne, Eng. Van Phillips, Eng. Rolf Muntz, Neth.

R. Goosen, S. Africa Dovid Carter, Eng. Paolo Quirici, Switz. Darren Clarke, M. Irl. Ian Woosnom, Wales P-U. Johansson, Swe. R. Wessele, S. Africa

Australia (p-won playoff): x-M. Goggin, Aus. Brodley King, Aus. Peter Senior, Aus.

Peter Senior, Aus.
Peter Senior, Aus.
Peter O'Malley, Aus.
Greg Chalmers, Aus.
Michael Long, N. Zeal.
Steven Alker, N. Zeal.

Wates 19. Scotland 13

uth Africa: 293 and 94 for two

FIRST TEST, THIRD DAY SUNDAY IN MADRAS, INDIA India: 257 and 100-1 Australia: 328

Moier, Austria, 479; 3, Burtin, 437; 4. Cretier, 374; 5. Kristian Ghedina, Italy, 369; 6. Stephan Ebertiarier, Austria, 356; 7. Cuche, 346; 8. Hannes Yrinki, Austria, 287; 9. Kjus, 275; 10.

MEN'S SUPPEL-O
SUNDAY IN KYTIFJELL, NORWAY
1, Hons Knauss, Austria, 1 minute, 30,90
seconds 2. Patrist Josethyn, Sweden 1,31,20;
3. Didier Cuche, Switzerland, 1,31,25; 4. Josef Strobl. Austria, 1:31.39; 5. Peter Rur hdy, 1:31.48; 6. Werner Peruthoner, hdy, 1:31.57; 7. Losse Klus, Norway, 1:31.65; 8. Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:31.72; 9. Klefti Andre Aumodi, Norway, 1:31.73; 16, Daron Rahives, United States, 1:31.74.

SUPER-0 (after 5 reces) 1. Maler, 400 points; 2. Knauss, 256; 3. Eberharter, 220; 4. Juerbyn, 195; 5. Schifferer, 185; 6. Cuche, 163; Joerbyn, 195; S. Schlifferer, 185; A. Cuche, 163; 7. Shobl, 15ts 8. Lucu Cottoneo, Itoly, 148; 9. Runggoldier, 131; 10. Ghedino. Poul Accola. Switzerland, 114.
OVERALL Lather 24 events): 1. Maier, 1,625 points; 2. Schlifferer, 1,054; 3. Eberlanter, 908; 4. Agmodt, 790; 5. Knauss, 738; 6. Michael Von Gruenigen. Switzerland, 670; 7. Strobl, 573; 8. Cuche, 547; 9. Christian Mayer, Lander, 571; 10. City, 571; 9. Christian Mayer, Lander, 571; 10. City, 571; 9. Christian Mayer, Lander, 571; 10. City, 571; 9. Christian Mayer, Lander, 571; 10. City, 572; 9. Christian Mayer, Lander, 571; 10. City, 572; 9. Christian Mayer, Lander, 571; 10. City, 572; 9. Christian Mayer, 10. City, 57

TENNIS TEMPLETON CLASSIC

TRESPLETOR CLASSIC

IN SCOTTEDALS, ARIZONA
COUNTRESPINALS

Joson Stottenberg, Austrolia, def. Andrea
Gouderzi, Itoly, 7-5, 7-6 (14-12); Sjeng
Schalken, Holland, def. Albert Casta (2), 69-65-71-70-276 73-67-69-68-277 72-65-69-71-277 72-70-67-68-277 69-70-70-68-277 Spain. 6-3, 6-4. y Haos, Ger., def. Sebasjien Larea Conado. 6-4. 6-1; Andre Agassi, U.S., det. Jon-Michael Gambill. U.S., 6-2, 7-6 (7-5). SEMFIMAL Stoltanberg def. Schalken 6-3, 6-3. Agossi def. Hoos 6-2, 6-1.

ARK AMRO WORLD TOURNAM IN ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS IN ROTTERDAM, RETHERLANDS
QUARTERPRIAIS
RIchard Krajicek, (5), Neith., def. Greg
Rusedski (3), Britain, 4-6, 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-3).
Jon Slemenink, Nefherlands, def. Patrick
Rafter (1), Australia, 6-4, 6-4.
SEMERINALS
SIEMERINALS
SIEMERINALS
Thomas Johansson, Sweden, def. Brett
Steven, New Zealand, 6-3, 7-5.
PRIAI

Figure 1938 Figure 1938
Siemerink def. Johansson 7-6 (7-2), 6-2.
Doubles Final.
Jacco Elfingh and Paul Hauthuis, Netterlands (1), def. Nell Broad and Plet Norval, South Africa. 7-6 (7-3), 6-3.

SOCCER ITALLAN FIRST DIVISION Barl 2, Empeli C

Bart 2, Empoli 0
Brescia 3, Lecce 2
Florentina 1, Placenza 1
AC Milan 1, Sampdoria 0
Nepoli 0, Balogna 0
Parma 1, Inter Milan 0
Udinese 1, Juventus 1
Vicenza 1, Atalanta Bergama 0
STANDINGS: Juventus 52 points; Inter
Mil MRon 47; Lozio 45; Parma 44; Udinese 43; AS Roma 41; Fiorentina 39; AC Alkan 30; Samp-EHOLISH FA CUP

QUARTERFEIALS Coverity 1, Sheffield United 1 Leeds 0, Wolverhampton 1 Arsenal 1, West Ham United 1 Replay: Tuesday, March 17) Newcastle United 3. Barnsley

SEMIFINAL DRAW

Coventry C. or Sheffield U. vs. Newcostte U. Matches to be played on net

1. NICOLUS GUMIN, FRANCE, I minute, 44.07 secondis. 2. Wemer Perufinener, Itaaly, 1:44.18; 3. Josef Shobi, Austria, Losse Kjus, Norway, both 1:44.29; 5. Dictier Cuche, Switzerland, 1:44.28; 8. Petor Runggaller, Italy, Bruno Kernen, Switzerland, 1:44.48; 8. Potrik, Jorbyn, Sweden, France Covegn, Switzerland, 1:44.67; 10. Jean-Luc Crefter, France, 1:44.68. Wolverhampion vs. Arsenal or West Hom U ENGLISH PREMER LIAGUE Chetsea Q. Asion Villa 1 Liverpool 2, Bolton 1 Sheffield Wed. 2. Manchester United 0

Liverpool 50; Arsenal 48; Blackburn 48; Chelsea, Derby 45; Leeds 42; Leicester, West Horn, Southampton 40; Coverary 39; Sheffield dnesday 37: Aston Villa 36: Newcostle 34: mbledon 32: Everton, Tottenham : msley 25: Botton 24: Crystal Palace 23.

SCOTTISE CUP QUARTERFINAL Folkirk 3, St. Johnstone 0 Hearts 4, Ayr 1 Dundee United 2, Cettic 3 SKOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION dermline 2. Motherwell 1 CERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Werder Bremen 1, FC Kolikerskuttern 1, ile Vfl. Bochum 0, Horsburg SV 0 Arminto Bielefeld 3, MSV Duisburg 3 1860 Munich 4, Borussia Dortmand 2 Honsa Rostock 1, Boyer Leverkusen 2 Processor Control of the Control of Rostock 35: MSV Duisburg, Werder Bremen 34: Hertha Berlin 33: Borussia Dartmund 32: VfL Bochum. FC Cologne 30: VfL Wolfsb

29: 1860 Munich 28: Mo SPANISH FIRST DIVISION Salamanco 2. Espanyol 1 Real Sociedad 0. Real Zaragaza 1 tivo Coruna 2, Oviedo 7 orting Gijon 0. Cette Vigo 1

Sporfing Gijon (L. Cette Vigo 1
Malloran I, Valladolld 1
Racing Santander I, Compostela 1
Barcelana 3, Real Modrid 0
stantoneuse: Barcelana 55 points: Real
Madrid 50 Cette Vigo 47; Atletico Modrid 45:
Real Sociedad 44; Malloran, Real Betts 43:
Attletic Bilbana 41; Espanyol, Real Zanagara
39; Valencia 38: Departivo Coruna, Valladolld
36: Ovieda 34; Salamanca, Rocing Santandet,
Merida 31; Compostela, Tenerife 28: Sporfing
Giion 7.

leaux 4. Guingamp nes 2. La Havre 2 Monaco Q. Lens 1 Chateouroux Q. Monapellier 1 Cannes 1, Strasbourg 0 Parts St Germain 1, Toolouse 1 Lyon Q. Names 0 Lyon Q, Nontes 0
Metz 3, Marseille 2
STANDHIGE: Metz 53 points; Lend 52:
Marseille 50; Monoco 49; Poris 51 Germán
46; Bordeoux, Lyon 43; Autrerre 42; Borsin 41;
Montpotites 37; Nontes 34; Le Havre 33;
Toulouse 32; Rennes 29; Guingamp 28;
Cannes 27; Strasboarg, Chaleauroux 24.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION Heerenveen B. Nijmegen 3 Willem II Tiburg 1, Doetinchem I Fortuna Sittard 4, Maastricht I Groningen 3, RKC Waatrijk 1 Utrecht 0. PSV Eindhoven 1

Volendam 1, Sparia Rotterdam 1 Twente En. vs. Ajax Amsterdam pos STAMPINGS: Alox Mances 44: Visit Britain St. Heerensee 44: Vis STANDINGS: Alex Amsierdem 62 points indhoven 50: Heerenveer 44: Viesia South Kored 1, Hong Kong 0

South Korea (, many)
Japan 6, Chine 2

STANDARGS: Japan 6 points: Chine
South Korea 6: Hong Kong 3.

TRANSITIONS - PASTAU

MERICAN LEAGUE
MEW YORK—Agreed to terms with RMP (or temdo Hernandez on 4-year contract.
TAMPA BAY—OF Moditos Cardio and Mill.
TEXAS—Released RHP Tampan Surfac.
TORONTO—Agreed to teams with OF Jose
Cruz Jr. and INF Tomos Parez. Renewed contracts of RHP Che's Carpenter and RHP

SCOREBOARD

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

N.Y.: Houston 8-180-018, Ward 6-14 4-5 17; P: Coleman 8-18 6-7 22. Iverson 9-16 4-7 22. Rebounds—New York 41 (Oakley 91, Phila-delphia 53 (Rathiff 12). Assists—New York 20 (Ward 9), Philadelphia 19 (Iverson, Shaw 7). C: D.Anderson 8-184-520, Kemp 5-149-10 19; O: N.Anderson 9-18 4-4 25, Outlaw 7-11 8-11 22. Rebounds—Cleveland 47 (lignuskos 10), Orlando 47 (Outlaw 8). Assists—Cleveland 14 (Kemp 4), Orlando 21 (Harper 8). 20 29 23 26— 98 20 38 18 28—194 er 10-165-12**25, Payton 10-170-022** C: Rice 9-16 10-11 29, Maxwell 8-14 1-1 22. Rebounds—Seattle 28 (Baker 5). Charlotte 57 Seattle 28 (Poyton 8). (Mason 17). Assess—Seatine 28 (Payion 8). Charlotte 28 (Wesley 8). Denver 24 25 20 25—94 Atlanta 31 21 29 34—115 D: Newman 10-20 2-4 23, Garrett 8-11 2-5 18; A: Laetimer 7-106-721, Corbin 6-13 6-719. Rebounds—Deriver 43 (Garrett 10), Atlanta 56 (Mutombo 13). Assists—Deriver 26 (Goldwire 7), Atlanta 29 (Barry 10).

Teropho 26 27 22 22—91
Minnesota 25 37 25 22—113
T: Bifups 6-11 4-4 20, Welloce 8-11 2-3 18:
M: Garnett 10-17 6-8 26, Marbury 7-15 3-4 17.
Rabounds—Toronto 48 (Camby 9),
Minnesota 60 (Garnett 10), Assists—Toronto
14 (Milles) 14 (Miller 4), Minnesota 31 (Marbury 12). 14 [Muser 4], Minnesoto 31 (Marbury 12).

Socramento 25 21 29 23 — 96

Vancouver 29 28 23 16 — 96

5: Richmond 9-1712-13 32, Williamson 8-14

7-12 22: V: Abdur-Rahlm 12-19 6-8 30, Revets
11-17 4-5 26. Rebounds—Sacramento 51

(Owens 15), Vancouver 50 (Abdur-Rahlm

10). Assists—Socramento 22 (Richmond 8),

Vancouver 26 (Abdur-Rahlm 6).

San Antonio 23 12 34 24 — 44

Vancouver 26 (About-Ramin 6). Sen Antonio 23 13 24 24 84. L.A. Lukers 22 22 17 36 91 S.A.: Robinson 9-21 5-5 23, Duncon 7-13 7-8 21. Lukers: ONeal 9-16 5-10 23. Fox 6-10 3-17. Fisher 4-5 B-10 17. Rebounds-4 17, Fisher 4-5 8-10 17, Iceologiacs—coin Antionio 47 (Robinson 10), Lokers 49 (Compbell 7), Assists—Son Antonio 20 (Lohnson 11), Lokers 20 (Fax, Fisher 5), Indidane 20—10 23 22 33—101 Galden State 18 24 28 17—87 L: Smits 10-18 1-1 21, Miller 8-15 0-0 15: G.S.: J.Jockson 9-20 3-4 23, Coffey 7-12 7-8, 21. Rebounds—Indiana 47 (D.Davis 12), Golden Starte 58 (Dampier 15). Assists—Indiana 30 (M.Jackson 11), Golden

SATURDAY RESULTS Migmi 94, Dalias 88 Utah 110. Mihwaukee 92

on 108, Phoenix 89: MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

SATURDAY RESULTS Artzona 91, UCLA 87 **COLLEGE TOURNAMENTS** AMERICA EAST CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP Dektwore 66, Boston U. 58

ATLANTIC 10 CONFERENCE SEMPNALS George Washington 78, Temple 64 Xovier 95, Rhode Island 80 CHAMPIONSHIP
Xavier 77. George Washington 63
ATLANTIC COAST CONFERENCE Clemson 75. Wake Forest 56 Maryland 83. Georgia Tech 65 orth Caralina 73. N. Caralina St. 46

North Carbling 83, Maryland 73, OT CHAMPIONSHIP North Caroling 83. Duke 68 BIO 1 2 CONTERENCE QUARTERFINALS Konsos 61, Konsos 51, 61 Nobroska 63, Baylor 46 Oktohoma 58, Missauri 53 Texas 65, Oktohoma 51, 64 NO 12 CO

SEMETINALS
Konsas 91. Nebraska 59
Oktoborna 68, Texas 55
SIG EAST CONFERENCE
SEMIFINALS
Connectical 64. Ruigers 50 Syracuse 69, St. John's 67, OT CHAMPIONS BY CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF T

CHAMPIONSHIP

Artzona 77, Morituna St. 50

BIG TEM CONFERENCE

QUARTERFMALS Illinois 66, Wisconsin 61 Michigen 77, Iowa 66 Innesota 76, Michigan St. 73 Purdue 76, Indiana 71

SEMFINALS
Michigan 85, Minnesoto (
Purdue 68, Hinnis 47 **BIG WEST CONFERENCE**

Pacific 67. Nevado 62
Utah St. 66, Cal St.-Fullerton 56
CONTREMICE USA
SEMIFINALS
Cincinnoti 100, Ala:-Birmingham 85
N.C. Charlotte 65, Southern Miss. 53 CHAMPIONSHIP
Cincinnati 71, N.C. Charlotte 57
MID-EASTERN ATHLETIC CONF
SCHIPMALS
Coppin St. 77, Florida A&M 65.
S. Carolina St. 82, Morgan St. 69

SOSTHEAUSTERN CONFIRMMEN QUARTERFUNALS Arkansas 102, Tempessee 96 Kenthucky 82, Alabama 71 Mississippi 72, Georgia 67 South Carolina 71, Florida 60 SEMIFMALS Kentucky 99, Arkansas 74 South Carolina 87, Mississippi 77 CALMENOMISSIS

S. Carolina St. 66, Coppin St. 67

CHAMPIONSHIP Kentucky 86, South Carolina 56 SOUTHLAND CONFERS SEMFINALS SEMPINALS
Nicholis St. 79, SW Texas St. 71
2005-Arlington 77, NW Louisland CHAMPONISHP
Nicholis St. 84, Texas-Arlington 81
SOUTHWESTERN ATHLETIC COME.

SEMEPHALS
Proirie View 65, Alabama State 61
Texas Southern 48, Grambling State 45 - CHAMPIONSHIP Proirie View 59, Texas Southern 57 BN ATHLETIC CONFE UNLV 76, Fresno State 67

EUROPEAN CUP

Efes Pilsen, Turkey, won series 2-0. ICEHOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

WESTERN CONFERENCE CENTRAL EVENTAGE
W L T Pts GF GA
38 15 9 85 186 123
34 17 13 81 191 146
35 22 8 78 196 156
24 27 11 59 151 150 24 27 11 59 169 178 21 32 8 50 145 178

W 1. T PS GF GA 33 16 16 82 194 158 28 22 17 67 176 161 23 30 10 56 160 181 24 30 7 55 152 164 19 31 12 50 164 189 20 32 9 49 145 186 19 34 10 48 177 223 FRIDAY RESULTS

Boffido 1 0 1—2
First Period: B-Grosek 8 (Barnoby,
Zhitzik) 2 New York, Linden 9 (Palify) 3.
New York, Linden 10 (Palify, Reichel 10p).
Second Period: New York, Reichel 23
(Berard, Jonsson) (pp). Third Period: New
York, Chorske 9, (sh). 6, B-Roy 2 (Barnoby,
McKee) (pp). Shorts on goal: New York, 5-116—22. B- 12-6-12—30. Godlies: New York,
Shin B-Hotel

Phoenix 2 1 1 0-4
First Period: Phoenix. Tocchet 19 (Isbister, Carney) 2. Carolina, O'Neill 13 (Emerson, Gelinas) 3. Carolina, Burt 1 (Gelinas, O'Neill) (st). 4. Carolina, Emerson 17 (Ranheim, O'Neill) 5. Phoenix, Isbister 7 (Ranheim, O'Neill) 5. Phoenix, Isbister 7 (Ranheim, O'Neill) 5. Phoenix, Isbister 7 (Ranheim, O'Neill) 6. Carolina, Second Period: Carolina, Kapumen 21 (Primeau). 7, Phoenix, Draite 10 (Castum, Carney) Third Period: Phoenax, Yonen 1, (sh). Ovarfinae 9, Carolina, O'Neill 14 (Gelinas, McLeon) Shots on godt: Carolina 15-8-7.1—31. Phoenix 16-27-10-3—50. Godies: Carolina, McLeon. Phoenix, Khabibulin. San Jesse 2 0 1—3

Apamem of 9 0—1 First Period: S.J.-Granoto 10 (Nicholis, Rathle) 2, S.J.-Lowry 2 (MacLean, McSarloy) Socand Period: None, Third Period: S.J.-Priesen 23 (Ricci) (pp.) Shots an goals S.J.-9-15-5—29. A: 11-8-4—23. Goalles: S.J.-Vernon, A-Hebert. Chicago
Beston 1 0 0-2
First Period: C-Black 9 (Cholins, Johnson)
2 B-Santsonov 14 (Bourque, Allison) (pp),
Second Period: C-Doze 24 (Weinrich) (pp). Third Period: None. Shots on goat: C- 6-13-7—26. B- 12-7-7—26. Goalies: C-Hockett. B-

Philodelphia 2 2 2 9—
Philodelphia 2 2 2 9—
Philodelphia Sillinger 12
(Niinimon, Coffey) 2. Pithsburgh Barnes 26
(Francis, Jugr) 3. Philodelphia Brind'Amour
28 (Coffey, Niiriman) (pp). Second PeriodPhilodelphia Sillinger 13 (Forbes, Therlen)
(sh). 5. Pithsburgh Francis 20 (Bornes,
Haicher) (pp). 6. P-Lindros 28 (Coffey,
Desjordins) (pp). 7. Pithsburgh Slegr 5
(Simula, Olicyki) (sh). Third PeriodPithsburgh Monazov 10 (Jogr, Francis) 9. tamas. Olicyki (sh). Third Period: Prisburgh Monzov IO (Jogr. Francis: 9, Pitisburgh Straka: II (Jagr. Morzov) 10. Pitisburgh Jogr 28 (Francis: Colusson) (en). Shots on goad: Philadelphia 14-17-7-38. Pitisburgh 6-13-9-28. Godies: Philadelphia Burke, Hexbill, Pitisburgh Wregget.

N.Y. Ramgers 0 3 0-3 New Jersey 1 2 3-6
First Period: N.J.-Thomas 12

New Jersey 1 2 3—6 First Period: N.J.-Thomas 1 2 3—6 (Niedermoyer, Amort) (pp). Second Period: New York, Stock 2 (Eastwood, Berg) 3. N.J.-Niedermayer 10 (Holik) (pp), 4. New York Necember 10 (Hobs) (pp). 4, New York, Leetch 15 (Kovalov) 5, N.J.-Arnott 9 (Thornas, Sykora) (pp). 6, New York, Gretzky 16 (K.Stevens) (pp). Third Period: N.J.-Diwa 1 (Elias, Brylin) 8, N.J.-Hobik 27 (Androychuk, Odelevi) 9, N.J.-Sykora 14 (Androychuk) Shets en goal: New York 5-6—17. N.J.- 13-13-11—37. Goalies: New York Richer N.J. Roycleur. First Period: F. Dvorok 9 (Wells) Sec Period: F-Mellanby 11 (Norton, Sheppard) (pp), 3. W-Zednik 16 (Junuau) Third Period:

12 17 14 78 179 147 (pp). 3. W-Zeamit 16 (zuntosu) Trara Persect 29 25 7 65 174 158 W-Jurecu 7 (Johansson, Housley) (pp). 5, 26 23 13 65 157 148 W-Zednik 17 (Nikolishin, Housley) 6. W-Zednik 18 (Lote, Jurecu) 7, W-Krygler 25 28 10 60 143 156 (Cote, Ailler) 8, F-Murphy 5 (Kazlov) 9, W-Zednik 17 (Lote, Jurecu) 7, W-Krygler 26 24 30 7 55 152 171 Juneau 8 (Housley, Johansson) (pp). Shets

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on good: F- 11-8-12--31. W- 6-15-13--34. Goolies: F-Weekes. W-Ronford. Dallas St. Louis First Peri St. Louis 7 0 1—2 First Period: S.L.-Campbell 19 (Courhaul, Demitra) 2: D-Nieuwendyk 26 (Harvey, Lind) Second Period: None, Taird Period: S.L.-Turgeon 13 (Hulf, Murphy) Shots on godt D-11-3-11-25, S.L.- 6-10-8—24. Godlies: D-

Belfour, S.L.-McLennon. Defroit Derroit a 1 0—1
Los Angeles 1 1 0—2
First Period: L.A.-Blake 16 (Fiset) Second
Period: L.A.-Blake 17 (Norstrom, Tsyphokov)
(pp). 3. D-Yzermon 15 (Fettsov, Laridnov)
Third Period: Nane. Shots on goot D- 11-12-8-31. LA. 14-6-7-27, Goodles: D-Osgood. LA. Fiset.

N.Y. Islanders

0 2 0—2
First Period: C-Forsberg 22 (Jones. Ozollinsh) (pp). 2 C-Kamersky 19 (Ozollinsh, Forsberg) (pp). Second Period: C-Jones 2 (Ozollinsh, Foote) (pp). 4 New York, Polifty 34 (Smollinsk), Berurd) 5, New York, Chorske 10 (penality shof) (sh). Taird Period: C-Ozollinsh. 12 (Krupp, Forsberg) (pp). Shofs on goal: C-8-6-8—22. New York 13-4-11—30. Goalies: C-Roy, New York, Salo.

Buffalo 0 0 2—2
Montreal 0 1 0—1
First Period: None. Second Period: M-N.Y. Islanders

Manpreal
First Period: None. Second Period: MRoivu II (Brunet Recchi) Third Period: MRoivu II (Brunet Recchi) Third Period: BGrosek 9 (Brown Barnaby) 3, B-Sanderson 9
(Audetts State on gool: B- 6-13-7-26. MII-12-9-32. Goalies: B-Hassek. M-Thibault.
Calgary
1 0 0-1
Ottawa
I 0 1-2
East Period: C-Baddon 4 (Person) Calgary
Ottown
I 0 0-1
Ottown
I 0 1-2
First Period: C-Redden 6 (Pruspal,
Dackell (pp), Second Period: C-Cossels 10
(Iglink) (pp). Third Period: C-Affrectson 12
(Accechem, Yashin) (pp), Shots on godd: C6-7-10-23. C- 7-6-8-21. Goodies: CRoloson, C-Rhodes.

6 1 8-1

Tersnio 2 0 2—4
First Period: T-D.King 12 (Yushkawich,
Modin) 2. T-K.King 2 (McCoukey, Smith)
Second Period: E-Fraser 6 (Dollos,
Kovalenko) Third Period: T-Schneider 7
(Brown, Sundin) (pp). 5. T-McCoukey 4
(K.King, Kennedy) Shots en goal: E-14-129—35. T-16-7-12—35. Gpaffes: E-Joseph. TPotylin.

Period: V-Berruzzi 10 (Mogany, Socichard) 2. V-Bure 38, (sh). Sociad Period: T-Yocker 6 (Richer, Cullimore) (sh). 4. V-Messier 21 (Mogany, Noslund) 5, Tampa Bdy, Ysebaert 12 (Zamunez, Rocine) (pp). Third Period: V-Lurame 9 (Zeze, Noslund) 7, V-Bure 39 (McCabe) (en). Shorts

AUTO RACING AUSTRALIAN GRAND PRIX

on goal: T- 13-9-8—30. V- 7-11-7—25. Goalies: T-Filtzpatrick, V-late.

FREST ROUND Northern Bulls 19, Wellington 37 Queensland 25, Walkato Chiefs 28 Coastal Sharks 32, Western Storme 305.602 KELOMÉTERS (189.892 MILES) Golden Cats 37, Auckland 38 1. Milso Hakkinen, Finland, McLoren, 1 h., 31 m., 45.996 s., 201.101 kph (124,961 mph) STANDANGS: Wallington 10 points; Coastal Sharks 9; Walkato Chiefs 8; Golden 2 D. Coulthard, Scot., McLaren, 1:31:46.698 Cats 7; Contentury & New South Wales 5; Auckland 5: ACT Brumbles 5; Otago 4; Queensland 2: Northern Bulls 2: Western 3. H-H. Frentzer, Ger., Williams, 1:31:54.664 4. Eddie Irvkre, Ireland. Ferrari, 1:31:55.743 S. J. Villeneuve, Con., Williams, 1:32:30.546 6. Johnny Herbert, Eng., Sauber, 1:32:30.970 7. A. Wutz, Austria, Benefion, 1:32:33.611 8. Domon Hill, England, Jordan, 1:32:34.894 9. Ofivier Punts, France, Prost, 1:32:52.446
DRIVERS' STANDINGS: 1, Hokkinen 10 points; 2. David Coulthard, & 3. Heinz-Hami Frentzin, 4; 4. Intine, 3: 5. Jacques Villen-cure, 2: 6. Herbert, 1. CONSTRUCTORS' STANDINGS: 1. SATURDAY IN KYTTFJELL, MORWAY

1. Nicolas Burtin, France, 1 minute, 44.07

CRICKET Barbados VS, England 3-DAY MATCH, 20 DAY AT LUNCH

McLaren, 16 points: 2. Williams, 6; 3. Ferrari,

thers Lose dropped in favor of Neil Jen-2727

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SPORTS

Defeat. Iris Connecticut Finds Its Way, ther Respect As Rally Topples Syracuse Huskies Erase 9-Point Deficit to Capture 3d Big East Title The Associated Press Conference USA In Cincinnati, Kenyon Martin had five points and a block in a decisive second tin had five points and a block in the Conference USA In Cincinnati to the Conference USA In Cincinnati

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Connecticut played well for only the last nine minutes of final game of the Big East tournament. But that was good enough for a hird conference title.

The top-seeded Huskies, who won the regular season by two games, struggled offensively for all three games in the tournament. On Saturday night

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

in the final, they beat second-seeded Syracuse, 69-64, thanks to their bench and defense.

Rashamel Jones scored 17 points to lead Connecticut, ranked No. 6 in the United States, who held the 22d-ranked Orangemen (24-8) without a field goal for 8:28 of the second half as it wiped out a nine-point deficit. Jones had to replace a starting forward, Kevin Freeman, who injured his left wrist in the first half and was limited to 15 scoreless

Syracuse, which was looking for its fourth tournament title, had a 48-39 lead when Allen Griffin hit a 3-pointer with 9:35 to play. That was the last field goal the Orangemen would get for almost 81/2 minutes as Connecticut went on a 19-3 run. Syracuse just couldn't get a good shot against the man-10-man defense, and there were no offensive rebounds to be had as the Huskies controlled the

'I say it to them all the time, that when the ball's not going in the basket we can still do something about the other team scoring," said Jim Calhoun, the Connecticut coach.

ATLANTIC TEN In Philadelphia, Xavier's James Posey, the best sixth man in the Atlantic 10 during the regular season, was the best player in the league's postseason tournament.

Posey scored 23 points, including 11-for-14 from the foul line, as Xavier won its first Atlantic 10 tournament with a 77-63 victory over George Washington.

Posey, who won the conference's sixth-man award the last two seasons, also had seven re-bounds and two spectacular dunks as the Musketeers (22-7) took over in the closing minutes.

Torraye Braggs added 17 points and seven rebounds and Lenny Brown had 14 points for Xavier, which will receive an automatic NCAA tournament bid. Yegor Mescheriakov led the Colonials (24-8) with 15 points and Pat Ngongba had 10 rebounds.

The game was physical from start to finish as both teams sat starters in the second half with foul trouble. J. J. Brade, Alexander Koul and Mike King fouled out for the Colonials.

George Washington finished with 20 turnovers and 29 fouls, and Xavier took advantage by making 34 of 43 from the line.

half run that carried Cincinnati to the Conference

Cincinnati (26-5) won its sixth conference tournament in seven years by exploiting its home-court advantage and its depth against UNC Charlotte

Martin had a basket, a tip-in, a free throw and a block during a 15-2 run that put Cincinnati ahead, 53-40, midway through the half.

WESTERN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE In Las Vegas, Tyrone Nesby hit a short jumper to put UNLV ahead, then clinched the game with two free throws with 9.9 seconds left as the Runnin' Rebels bear New Mexico. 56-51, to win the Western Athletic Conference tournament.

Before a frenzied home crowd, UNLV (20-12) scored the last nine points of the game to cap an improbable run and gain an automatic bid to the

NCAA tournament for the first time since 1991. Brian Keefe scored 18 points for UNLV, which lost twice to New Mexico (23-7) during the regular

SOUTHLANDS CONFERENCE In Shreveport, Louisiana, Nicholls State needed every one of Russell McCutcheon's 22 points in the Southland Conference championship game, but none more

McCutcheon's basket with 11 seconds to play closed the scoring in Nicholls's 84-81 victory over Texas-Arlington that earned the Colonels an automatic berth in the NCAA tournament. Mc-Cutcheon was among the last to celebrate the

victory, however. "I didn't even know time had run out," Mc-Cutcheon said. "I was scared to let my man get his hands on the ball. When I heard the buzzer go off,

I was still guarding."
Nicholls (19-9) overcame a nine-point deficit with a 17-4 run over the final five minutes.

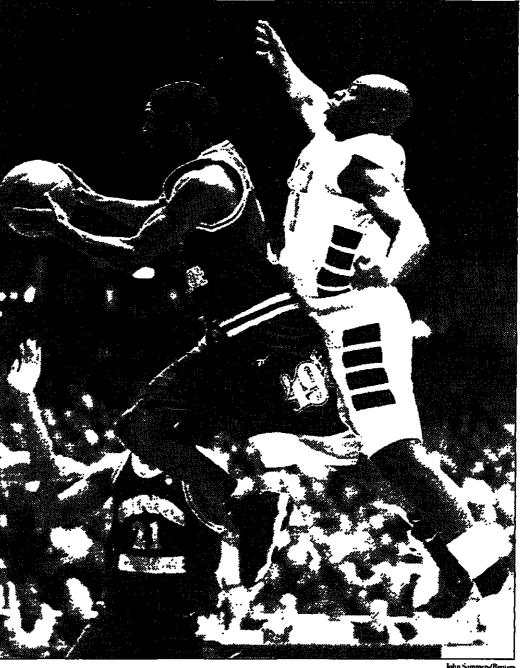
SOUTHWESTERN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE Prairie View earned its first trip to the NCAA basketball tournament by beating Texas Southern, 59-57, in the finals of the Southwestern Athletic

Conference tournament. It wasn't easy. The seventh-seeded Panthers (13-16) had to overcome a 41-21 halftime deficit against the top-seeded Tigers.

The Texas school, which also faced double-digit deficits in earlier tournament victories over Alabama State and Jackson State, began chipping away by holding Texas Southern scoreless for the first seven minutes of the second half.

BIG SKY In Flagstaff, Arizona, Northern Arizona qualified for its first NCAA benth with a 77-50 victory over Montana State in the title game of the Big Sky Conference tournament.

Andrew Mavis had 11 of his 17 points in the first tournament with the victory.



Sean Colson of UNC-Charlotte, left, driving past Cincinnati's Michael Horton for a lay-up.

half as the Lumberjacks (21-7) opened a 45-21 lead and breezed to their eighth consecutive victory.

No. 2 Arizona 91, No. 19 UCLA 87 In Los Angeles, Michael Dickerson scored 30 points, two shy of his career high, and gave the second-ranked Wildcats their second lead of the game with 1:06 remaining as they held off UCLA.

UCLA (22-8, 12-6 Pac-10) led until the game's final 1:38. Arizona, which had already locked up the Pacific-10 championship, likely preserved a No. 1 seed in the West Region for the NCAA

Dominik Hasek made 31

by a 4-2 loss to the New York

goal in two months as the Canadiens lost at home for the

sixth time since beating Bos-

ton on Jan. 21 at the Molson

Centre. Montreal is 2-9-1 in

Senators 2, Flames

Daniel Alfredsson scored the

game winner with 10:23 left

in the third period as host Ot-

first in 11 games and his 11th

of the season. Wade Redden

had the other Ottawa goal.

Andrew Cassels scored for

Calgary. The loss ended Cal-

undefeated in their last four

Toronto, Alyn McCauley

scored one goal and assisted

on another as the Maple Leafs

beat the Edmonton Oilers to

stop a two-game losing streak

and keep their slim playoff

Derek King, Kris King and

Mathieu Schneider also

scored for Toronto. Scott

Fraser scored for Edmonton.

which lost for the first time

Vancouver, Mark Messier and Pavel Bure scored as the

Canucks defeated Tampa

period with his 38th goal of

the season, and Messier put

Bure gave the Canucks a 2-

Canucks 5, Lightning 2 in

after three straight wins.

Maple Loafs 4, Oilers 1 In

its last 12 home games.

tawa beat Calgary.

home games.

hopes alive.

Saku Koivu scored his first

No. 11 Stanford 85, Oregon St. 77 In Palo Alto, California, Arthur Lee had 27 points and 10 assists as Stanford beat Oregon State.

Kris Weems and Mark Madsen added 16 points each for Stanford (26-4, 15-3 Pac-10), which was sluggish for most of the game and shot just 47

Deaundra Tanner had 25 points and Jerome Vaden added 20 for the Beavers (13-17, 3-15), who lost seven of their final eight games. The 26 victories match the second most by a Stanford team, tying the mark set by the 1988-89 squad.

Late Surge By Mason **Cuts Down** The Nets

The Associated Press

Anthony Mason converted two late three-point plays Sunday to lead the Charlotte Hornets to their eighth straight victory over the Nets in New Jersey. The score was 109-100.

Mason, who will have a hearing Monday on statutory rape charges in New. York, scored 10 of his 12 points in the

NBA ROUNDUP

fourth quarter and added a team-high 15. rebounds as the Homets moved to within a victory of tying their all-time winning streak.
Glen Rice had 31 points and Matt

Geiger added 18 as Charlotte shot betterthan 50 percent for the eighth straight time, hitting 38 of 67 from the field, including season-high 10 of 16 from 3point range.

Pacers 104, Celtics 100 Reggie Miller scored 25 points and Dale Davis added a season-high 22 as Indiana visiting Bos-

Hawks 101, Cavaliers 96 Every Atlanta starter had at least seven rebounds. as Atlanta collected a season-high 61 to. Cleveland's 33 in Atlanta.

Dikembe Mutombo matched his sea-

son-high 19 rebounds in Atlanta's third straight victory and sixth in seven games. Alan Henderson had 13 rebounds and 17 points.

In games played Saturday: Rockets 105, Suns 89 Hakeem Olajuwon had 20 points and 13 rebounds before getting ejected for exchanging punches with Antonio McDyess, as Houston won in Phoenix.

With 2:08 remaining, Olajuwon and McDyess got tangled up under the Phoenix basket. After some jawing, Mc-Dyess threw a punch. Olajuwon retaliated and both were ejected.

Jazz 110, Bucks 92 In Milwaukee, Karl Malone scored 40 points as Utah beat undermanned Milwaukee for its sixth straight victory.

Heat 94, Mavericks 88 Tim Hardaway scored 27 points and Alonzo Mourning had 21 points and 16 rebounds as Miamibeat Dallas extending its road winning

With Lindros Out, Flyers Lose a Lift

Penguins Win After Hit Fells Star

The Associated Press Jaromir Jagr set up thirdperiod goals by Alexei Morozov and Martin Straka as the Pittsburgh Penguins beat Philadelphia, 6-4, knocking dros, out of the game with a

concussion. Lindros left the game at 8:48 of the second period on Saturday night after he was hit by a defenseman, Darius Kasparaitis. Lindros was near

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NHL ROUNDUP

the blue line and had his head down when Kaspararaitis Turgeon scored on a slap shot smashed him in the face with from the left circle to beat the his shoulder with a clean check. Lindros, who leads the Belfour. Flyers with 67 points, had to be helped from the ice and did not return.

He was transported to a hospital in Pittsburgh for evaluation. Kings 2, Red Wings 1 Rob

Blake scored the first two shor from the red line and the over Florida. other on a power play, as host Los Angeles ended a threegame winless streak with a rictory over Detroit.

It was the ninth two-goal

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26 One 'E' on a

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Doody time!

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game for the eight-year veteran defenseman, who is still looking for his first hat trick.

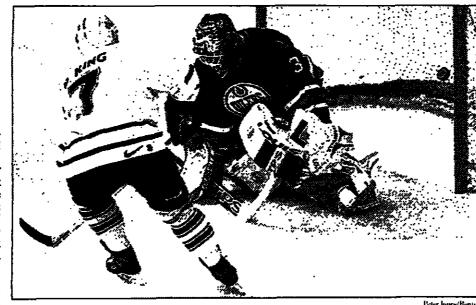
Steve Yzerman scored for the Red Wings, who have lost consecutive games for the the Flyers' captain, Eric Lin-, third time this season. Chris Osgood finished with 25 saves after surrendering five goals on just 16 shots last Thursday night in a 5-4 loss at Blues 2, Stars 1 In St.

Louis, Pierre Turgeon scored with nine minutes remaining to lead the Blues over Dallas. The game had been tied since 7:24 of the first period before goaltender, Ed Stars'

The Blues are 4-1-0 against Dallas and 9-2-0 in their last 11 games.

Capitals 6, Panthers 3 In Washington, the Capitals exploded out of their worst losing streak in eight years, scoring four goals on five shots in goals of the game, one on a the third period for a victory

Joe Juneau had two goals and two assists, Richard Zednik scored twice, and Peter Bondra scored for the first time in a month.



Toronto's Derek King flicking the puck past the Edmonton goalie, Curtis Joseph.

Krzysztof Oliwa scored his first NHL goal to trigger a three-goal, third-period outburst as host New Jersey extended its unbeaten streak to 10 games with a victory over

the New York Rangers. The setback spoiled Wayne Gretzky's 1,000th NHL goal (878 in the regular season, 122 in the playoffs), a power-play score that tied the game at 3-3 in the second

Blackhawks 2, Bruins 1 Eric Daze's 24th goal broke a 1-1 tie and gave Chicago a victory over the Bruins in

Chicago ended a three- Grosek scored in the third game winless streak while the period as Buffalo extended Bruins lost for the first since the Canadiens' home losing in six games since returning streak to six games. from the Olympic break.

Avalanche 4, Islanders 2 saves as the Sabres got back Defenseman Sandis Ozolinsh on track after their 13-game scored a power-play goal and unbeaten streak was broken assisted on three other powerplay goals as Colorado beat Islanders on Friday night. host New York. Saku Koivu scored his f

Peter Forsberg added a goal and assist for Colorado. and Valery Kamensky and Keith Jones also scored. It was the fourth straight game that Forsberg recorded at least two points.

Sabres 2, Canadiens 1 Geoff Sanderson and Michal

Retooled Braves and Indians Are Comfortable With Change

New York Times Service

EW YORK - The French say it, "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chosc."

The Atlanta Braves and the Cleveland Indians might not be able to translate that saying into the language of balls and strikes, but it fits these two teams perfectly: the more they change, the more they stay the same.

Both teams made major changes last year, but both continued to dominate their divisions. The Indians reached the World Series; the Braves fell one step short of a reprise of the 1995 Series. Now both have made significant changes again and await the outcome.

The Braves have turned over three-fourths of a veteran infield and have a new center fielder and leadoff hitter. The Indians have half of a new infield and a new center fielder.

Earlier in spring training, the Braves' general manager, John Schuerholz, said he talked at a staff meeting about the need to manage change effectively in the business that baseball has become.

'We're talking about managing change with the roster, managing change in the economic circumstances in the industry." he 'Change is thrust upon us far more fre-

quently than it used to be. That stability isn't there. There's a lot of roster flux, a lot of roster turnover. We have to make moves to move guys off so we can bring a guy in we want."

Just before the start of last season, the Braves and the Indians made a major trade. The center fielder Kenny Lofton went from Cleveland to Atlanta, and the outfielders David Justice and Marquis Grissom moved to the Indians. Cleveland had previously acquired Alfredsson's goal was his the third baseman Matt Williams and let the outfielder Albert Belle leave as a free agent.

This winter, Lofton, a free agent, returned to the Indians, who traded Grissom and swapped third basemen, Williams for Travis Fryman. They also added Geronimo Berroa as gary's five-game unbeaten the designated hitter and Shawon Dunston to streak, while the Senators are fill a hole at second base.

The Braves moved Andruw Jones to center to replace Lofton, but that was simple compared to their infield maneuvers. Andres Galarraga has replaced Fred McGriff at first base, Walt Weiss has taken over from Jeff Blauser at shortstop and Tony Graffanino and Keith Lockhart are the platoon that has replaced Mark Lemke at second. Schuerholz credited the team's manager,

Bobby Cox, with doing a great job at in-corporating new players. "One of the things Bobby has done more effectively than any-body I've seen," Schuerholz said, "is to deal with the changes that come to a roster every year and assimilate an effective group of guys ечегу уеаг." Cox, in his 16th year of managing in the

major leagues, said, "It's easy to assimilate guys like Galarraga and Walt Weiss to your team. We've always lost good people, but we've always gotten good people in return." The manager said he had never done any-

0 lead at 13:04 of the first thing to ingrain the Braves' system in the newcomers, but he acknowledged that he did By design, Cox said, he talked to the new Vancouver ahead, 3-1, nine players individually before the exhibition schedule began. "I let them know their roles, minutes into the second period with his 21st goal of the what we expect, stuff like that," he said.

team, but not specifically what we expect from them personally. We try to work out the kinks real quick. If there's going to be a problem, we try to talk about it early at least. Some guys might get the feeling they're going to be everyday players or play more than other guys or whatever, but we try to lay it out. immediately and see what happens."

Mike Hargrove has the responsibility ofmaking John Hart's acquisitions work in-Cleveland. Assimilating new players, he said, is a major part of the job today.

"A manager's job is to get them together, get them to feel good about each other and do it as quickly as possible," Hargrove said.

'So far, so good. We have a system we believe in. We believe it works. We're able to plug in people in that system. So far it has perpetuated itself."

Melding the newcomers keeps Hargrovebusy in spring training, especially in the early days. "We make a point to try to talk to everybody during the day," he said. "You wouldn't think that would be hard to do, but it is. You have 55 guys out there. If you spend 10 minutes with each guy, that eats up your day. We at least try to say, 'Hi, how you doing, how's it going, getting enough swings?' We let them know we're in this together. We care about them."

Like Cox, Hargrove said his job is easier

when the new players are veterans. "When you trade Man Williams for Travis Fryman, that's about as even a trade as you can get," he said. "We've been able to sustain the talent as opposed to trading Matt Williams, and we have to start a Russell Branyan at third. The kid's got a lot of talent, but he's a

On the other hand, Hargrove said, sometimes it can be tougher to bring in veterans 'because they can be used to doing things a

For all of the success Bobby Cox and the Braves have had in meshing new players, Kenny Lofton proved to be an exception last year. Lofton, a talented center fielder in the American League, left his new teammates disillusioned by his play and his seemingly negative attitude.

His Atlanta teammates particularly noticed the way he played center and the way he ran the bases. His reputation for both in the AL had been impeccable. But as one member of the Braves said, "He was awful" and "He

But Lofton is back with the Indians, and he apparently has responded to the friendly sur-

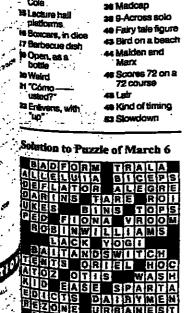
"It's obvious that he wasn't entirely happy over there," Mike Hargrove, the Cleveland manager, said, "but he doesn't gripe and-moan about it. He hasn't knocked anyone. I respect a person who doesn't do that because. it's easy to fall into that trap.

Instead of being negative, Hargrove said, Lofton has worked as hard this spring as he has ever seen him. "Kenny has always worked hard in certain areas, but there are other areas that Kenny might have taken for granted." Hargrove said. "I think Kenny took the health of his legs for granted for a number talk to them more than the returning players. of years. I think last year showed him he's vulnerable just like everybody else."

Lofton, the manager said, worked with a personal trainer during the winter: "He's done a lot of work on his legs; that's obvious."

CROSSWORD

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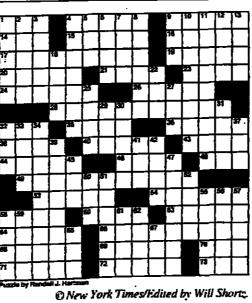
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Herald Eribune

Coltart Wins Twice

GOLF Andrew Coltan came from two strokes behind on Sunday to win the Qatar Masters in Doha. It was his first European Tour victory.

Coltart, a Scot, overtook the leader, Andrew Sherborne, on the fifth hole of the final round and held on for a two-stroke victory over the Englishman and Patrik Sjoland of Sweden. Coltart shot a 5-under-par 67 to finish at a 72-hole total of 270, 18-under-par.

Coltart also won the Australasian order of merit on Sunday without playing in the final event, the Tour Championship in Canberra, which ended Sunday Matthew Goggin won, beating Bradley King

Sidhu Hits Quick 50

Navjot Sidhu CRICKET hammered an unbeaten 55 on Sunday as India reached 100 runs for one wicket in its second innings on the third day of the first test against Australia in Madras.

India led by 29 runs at the close. It had earlier allowed Australia to reach 328 in its first innings. Ian Healy, the Australian wicketkeeper, hit 90 and shared a ninth-wicket partnership of 96 with Gavin Robertson, a spin bowler making

• Fanie de Villiers and Allan Donald, the South African fast bowlers, bowled Pakistan out for 106 on the third day of the third and final test in Port Elizabeth.

De Villiers, who announced had his retirement Saturday, took six wickets for 23 runs. Donald took four for 47. South Africa was 94 for two in its second innings at the

close — an overall lead of 281. New Zealand gained a tense two-run victory over Zimbabwe in the fifth and final one-day international at Eden Park, Auckland, on Sunday. New Zealand batted first and made 231 for nine wickets. Zimbabwe made 229 for nine in reply. New Zealand won the series

Toshiba Is Disqualified

SAILING The yacht Toshiba was disqualified from the fifth leg of the Whitbread Round the World Race. An inquiry after the leg was finished found the yacht had used its engine, which was used to clear weed from the keel and rudder. (Reuters)

Nice Start for Belgian

CYCLING Franck Vandenbroucke won the Paris-Nice timetrial prologue on Sunday. Vandenwith the Mapei team, clocked 12 minutes, 31 seconds on the 10.2 kilometer (6.3 mile) test from Suresnes into Paris, Laurent Jalabert, a Frenchman with the ONCE team, was second, seven seconds behind. Bruno Boscardin, a Swiss who rides for Festina, was third in 12:51. (Reuters)

WORLD ROUNDUP Coulthard Hits Brake To Let Hakkinen Win

McLaren Cars Easily Dominate the Field

By Tony Harper
The Associated Press

MELBOURNE, Australia - Mika Hakkinen was given his second Grand Prix victory by teammate David Coulthard on Sunday as the two McLaren cars made a dominating start to the

1998 Formula One season. Coulthard honored a prerace agree-ment between the drivers by pulling

FORMULA ONE

aside to let Hakkinen through with two laps remaining of the 58 on the 5.269-kilometer (3.274-mile) Albert Park cir-

Hakkinen had said on Saturday that the pair would race to the finish with "no games," but the Australian Grand Prix result was decided in less than five seconds because of the arrangement. While the race lasted a little over 91

minutes, it took about three seconds to

carve up the spoils between the first-place Finn and second-place Scotsman. After that they still had to guide their superior cars to the finish line, but the prerace agreement decided the winner. Hakkinen had gained his first Grand Prix victory in the last race of last year when the team ordered Coulthard to pull aside to let Hakkinen through. This time the two team-mates struck a deal before

Hakkinen had qualified fastest for Sunday's season-opener. Coulthard was second on the grid and two agreed that the first car through the first corner would take the victory 58 laps later.

That the drivers openly admitted their

conspiracy was galling to some observers, although it has been done several

understand the fuss.

"I was pretty confident with the agreement as I thought I could get to the corner first, but unfortunately Mika got good start," said Coulthard.

Hakkinen was in control for most of the race until he was slowed down by two pit stop problems. Hakkinen thought he was called in for a pit stop on lap 36 but, after pulling in, roared off again when he realized it was

In his next stop he was delayed by a

misunderstanding with the crew. "When the team told me about the pit stop I had had some time to think about it and decided to honor the agreement," Coulthard said.

Hakkinen was an emotional winner, crying as he stood on the podium with his national anthem playing, and was not about to concede that he had been gifted his second Grand Prix in a row.

"It's really difficult to say they were given to me," Hakkinen said. "In one sease you can say that, but on the other hand you can not understand the whole background of what is going on. It is not exactly a given victory.

"Personally I don't feel uncomfort-able at all," Hakkinen said.

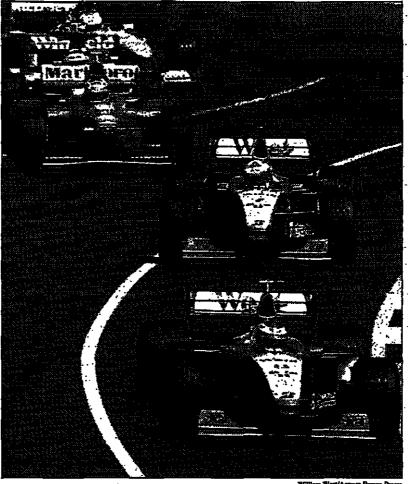
Heinz-Harald Frentzen, who placed third in his Williams, never expected a contest after watching McLaren's qualifying sessions. He said as much to teammate Jacques

Villeneuve, the defending title holder. Frentzen told Villeneuve that both Williams cars would be lapped. "Jacques said 'no way,' " Frentzen said. Villenenve angered Hakkinen by fail-

ing to let him through near the finish but it did no good. Hakkinen and Coulthard lapped the rest of the field.

They were racing with a new braking

The drivers, predictably, could not system criticized by rivals, and gave



Mika Hakkinen taking the first corner in advance of his teammate, David Coultard, at the Grand Prix at Melbourne on Sunday. After losing, Michael Schumacher tore the steering wheel off his Ferrari.

Bridgestone tires a first Formula One victory in 109 races, snapping Good-

year's dominance.

Michael Schumacher, in a Fetrari,
made a good start, but could not make contest of it.

Schumacher, racing for the first time since he tried to barge Villeneuve out of the European Grand Prix, was furious when his Ferrari failed.

He was in third place but 10 seconds down on the runaway McLarens when 'the engine blew up.

"Obviously, we are all not very happy about what happened after all our winter testing and doing so much effort," said Schumacher, who ripped out his steering wheel and threw it to the ground in disgnst. "Everything was fine, it was easy, and then this happened."

Only nine of the 22 cars managed to

finish the 58 laps. Villeneuve finished fifth, holding off a challenge from Johnny Herbert, while Schumacher's teammate Eddie Irvine

Maier Stays Home, but Wins 2 Titles

KVITFJELL, Norway — Hermann Maier chinched two World Cup Alpine skiing titles while relaxing at home.

Maier, the double Olympic champion, stayed in Austria because of a back injury. But he clinched both the overall men's World Cup and the super-G crowns when the two Austrian teammates with a chance of catching him skidded out of races in Norway.

Maier became the first Austrian to win the men's overall title since Karl Schranz in 1970.

Another Austrian, Hans Knauss, won the World Cup super-G race Sunday on the 1994 Lillehammer Olympic course. ahead of Patrik Jaerbyn of Sweden and Didier Cuche of Switzerland. Stephan Eberharter of Austria, who needed to win to preserve his hope of catching Maier for the super-G crown, fell. Nicolas Burtin of France broke the

Austrian stranglehold on competition by winning his first downhill on Saturday. Werner Perathoner of Italy was second. Josef Strobl of Austria and Lasse Kjus of Norway shared third

Maier has 1,625 points in the overall standings, ahead of Andreas Schifferer. The other Austrian, who has 1,054 points with just four races left, fell in the

Weather forced the cancellation of women's World Cup races at Morzine in the French Alps over the weekend. As a result, Karja Scizinger of Germany can no longer be beaten in the downhill and super-G classifications.

But the women's overall World Cup title will still be at stake in four races at the ski finals in Crans-Montana, Switzerland, starting Thursday. Seizinger leads two compatriots, Martina Ertl and 1 Hilde Gerg, by 267 and 329 points.

Titles, as Usual, for Tar Heels and Wildcats

The Associated Press

GREENSBORO, North Carolina - North Carolina won its 15th Atlantic Coast Conference tournament and gained a large measure of revenge on Sunday as it beat Duke, ranked No. 1 in the United States, 83-68, in the tournament final.

The victory capped a three-day run in which the No. 4 Tar Heels (30-3) beat all three teams they had lost to

during the regular season. Antawn Jamison, playing with a painful groin injury, was the hero, as scoring 22 points and grabbing a season-high 18 rebounds.

Shammond Williams, who scored 25 points in North Carolina's semifinal overtime victory against Maryland on Saturday, added 19 points as the Tar Heels defended their ACC

Roshown McLeod led Duke (29-3) with 24 points, and Chris Carrawell had 18, but the Blue Devils had another horrid shooting day its third straight in the ACC postseason. Duke shot 33 percent and was only 11-of-32 on 3-pointers. The North Carolina crowd

chanted "one more year" when

UConn Wins Big East. Page 21.

Jamison and Carter - both juniors — cut down the nets. It was a third game of high drama teams and close rivals, until the Tar Heels used a 13-0 second-half run to

pull away. The teams had split their two regular-season meetings The triumph gave Bill Guthridge, the North Carolina coach, an ACC crown in his first season replacing Dean Smith, and moved North Car-

The Wildcats, who won their pre-Rick Pitino, gave Tubby Smith a title in his first season. It was Kentucky's 21st tournament championship overall, 15 more than any other school.

Kentucky gained the SEC's automatic bid to the NCAA tournament. South Carolina was assured of an at-large NCAA bid. olina's record against Duke in ACC

BIG TEN. In Chicago, Robert (Tractor) Traylor bulled his 300-

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE In

Atlanta, Kentucky won the SEC

tournament for the sixth time in sev-

en years Sunday, rolling to an 86-56

most valuable player, scored 18 points, and Allen Edwards, who

missed the semifinal while attending his mother's funeral, returned to add

15 as Kentucky, ranked No. 7 in the

United States, blew out South Car-

Wayne Turner, the tournament's

victory over South Carolina.

pound body over, past and through defenders for 24 points, 13 rebounds and MVP honors as No. 17 Michigan won the mangaral Big Ten tourna-ment by beating No. 9 Purdue 76-67. Maceo Baston added 16 points off the bench for the Wolverines (24-8), who won their 13th conference title

but first since 1986. Brad Miller had 23 points, 10 rebounds and eight assists for Purdue

In semifinals played Saturday, The Associated Press reported:

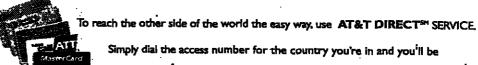
Frentz hit another career milestone as No. 3 Kansas scored 32 of the game's first 40 points en route to a 91-59 rout of Nebraska in the semifinals of the Big 12 tournament.

LaFrentz scored 19 points and became the second player in Kansas history - and the 85th in the history of the NCAA - to have more than 2,000 points and 1,000 rebounds.



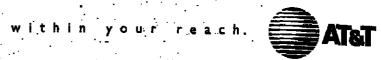
LeRon Williams of South Carolina fouling Kentucky's Michael Bradley on Sunday.





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